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REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF HUSAK-LED DELEGATION

Arrival Ceremony

AU210933 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0900 GMT on 21 September begins a live relay from Sofia airport on the arrival of a CSSR party and state delegation headed by Gustav Husak, CPCZ general secretary and president of the CSSR, at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of Bulgaria.

At 1901 GMT the announcer briefly describes the festively decorated airport, the presence of Bulgarian officials and CSSR citizens residing in Bulgaria.

At 0903 GMT Gustav Husak steps off the aircraft and is cordially greeted by Todor Zhivkov, after which the guard of honor presents arms. A military march is played by the band and the commanding officer of the guard of honor greets the party and state leaders, after which the national anthems of the two countries are played.

At 0910 GMT Todor Zhivkov introduces the Bulgarian officials present at the airport to the CSSR party and state leader. They are identified as follows by the announcer: Aleksandur Lilov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgy Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Kiril Zarev, as well deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers, members of the governments and heads of BCP Central Committee departments.

The announcer describes the warm welcome given to the CSSR delegation and cheers are heard for CSSR-Bulgarian friendship from the crowd of Bulgarian and CSSR citizens gathered at the airport. The flags of both countries are being waved. The announcer comments on friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

At 0915 GMT Husak and Zhivkov once more inspect the guard of honor presenting arms, after which the official welcome ceremony ends and the two leaders, accompanied by the other officials, leave for the city.

The live relay from Sofia airport ends at 0916 GMT

Zhivkov Meets Husak

LD212316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Correspondents Karel Kvapil and Alois Tomasek report from Sofia on the arrival and first day of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation in Bulgaria:

Shortly before the talks opened, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council received in his office Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

Their conversation, just as the official talks of the two delegations, was devoted above all to an assessment of the level of relations between the two countries and to the search for new possibilities to deepen and expand existing cooperation.

The document, main directions for the expansion of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and Bulgaria after 198(?5), which forms the basis of the deliberations on these questions, contains a number of new suggestions for cooperation in the sphere of engineering, power engineering, and science and technology in particular. This is because both countries are facing a number of similar problems in the development of their industries -- primarily energy conservation, better utilization of raw materials, application of science and technology in production, etc.

It is understandable that an important place in the deliberations of the two delegations is held by international issues, first and foremost among them the need to strengthen world peace. Both Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria contribute considerably by initiating proposals for the formulation of a coordinated peace policy for the countries of the socialist community. Furthermore, there is not need to stress that the talks between the two delegations are taking place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and that identical or very close views are held on the overwhelming majority of questions under discussion. After all, it is a meeting between representatives of fraternal socialist countries and the visit of the Czechoslovak party and government delegation to the Bulgarian People's Republic up to now fully confirms this.

Tonight Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP and chairman of the State Council is to give an official dinner in honor of the Czechoslovak guests, at which Comrades Husak and Zhivkov will pronounce toasts.

The talks will continue tomorrow.

Zhivkov Receives Award

AU212000 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sep 21 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council was decorated with the Order of Klement Gottwald.

It was conferred on him by Mr Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of Czechoslovakia who stressed that Mr Todor Zhivkov has been awarded the highest Czechoslovak distinction for his contribution to developing and consolidating the friendship and the all-round cooperation between the BCP and Czechoslovak Communist Party, between the two countries and peoples.

"As myself, so all the Bulgarian communist and working people will make every possible effort to further develop and consolidate the friendship between our two countries, parties and peoples, a friendship laid down on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism which are common and dear to us. We will work tirelessly for consolidating the socialist community, headed by the USSR, we will work tirelessly for the triumph of peace and socialism," Mr Todor Zhivkov said at the ceremony.

Official Talks Begin

AU211915 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sept 21 (BTA) -- Official talks began here today between party and state delegations of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, led by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Czechoslovakia's president.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Gustav Husak made a very high assessment of bilateral relations in all spheres. They expressed deep conviction that the present visit of Czechslovakia's party and state delegation will make a new step in the further extending and deepening of the fruitful cooperation between the BCP and the Czechoslovak Communist Party, between the two countries and the two peoples. It will be a contribution to consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries led by the Soviet Union.

During the meeting information was exchanged on the stable economic and political situation in the two countries, on the talks being solved by the communists and workers in Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia in fulfillment of the trends outlined by the 12th Congress of the BCP and the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Special importance was attached to the possibilities for stepping up the integrational processes in the economic sphere and stress was laid on the need for activating specialization and joint production. Firm conviction was expressed that the forthcoming summit of the heads of the socialist community states will contribute to consolidating the economic power of the CMEA member-countries.

In reviewing the international situation it was found that the exacerbation of the situation through the fault of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary circles in Western Europe requires ever more active joint actions by the socialist countries. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Gustav Husak resolutely backed up all the initiatives of the Soviet Union and emphasized that they point to the only way to a just settling of the controversial issues in the "hot points" of the planet.

Topical problems of the international communist and workers' movement were also discussed.

Absolute identity of views was found on all the matters discussed.

The talks, which are proceeding in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, will be resumed tomorrow.

The Bulgarian delegation's members are Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, Mr Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, Mr Kiril Zarev, BCP CC secretary and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Chzechoslovak delegation includes Mr Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and head of Czechoslovakia's government, Mr Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and head of the government of Slovakia, Mr Josef Haman, secretary of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Mr Ladislav Gerle, deputy head of the Czechoslovak Government, and Mr Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia.

Dinner for Husak

AU211933 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] On 21 September the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers gave an official dinner at the Boyana residence in honor of the CSSR party-state delegation led by Comrade Gustav Husak. The dinner was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev; deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; BCP Central Committee department heads; and members of the government. During the dinner, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the two first party and state leaders toasted each other.

Zhivkov, Husak Dinner Speeches

AU212015 Sofia BTA in English 1907 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sept 21 (BTA) -- Today the CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Council of Ministers gave a dinner for the party and state delegation of Czechoslovakia, headed by Mr Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of Czechoslovakia.

Mr Todor Zhivkov delivered a speech. He stressed that the friendship between the Bulgarian and Czechoslovak peoples which is now stronger than ever before, has been built on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialst internationalism. A stable basis of Bulgaro-Czechoslovak relations is the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the combat union and Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia's alliance with the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

By expressing satisfaction with the high level of bilateral cooperation in all spheres, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that the results reached are a solid prerequisite for extending and improving it, for raising its quality and efficiency, for extending the specialization and cooperation, of techno-scientific relations, for even fuller utilization of the two countries' economic potential.

The Bulgarian head-of-state expressed concern over the straining of the international tension. The tension and confrontation, he said, is through the fault of the aggressive imperialist circles and above all of the USA which is striving after breaking the approximate military balance, instigates the arms race, steps up the threat of nuclear war, maintain and kindle armed conflicts. Such a policy is an unreasonable and adventurist one.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that the controversial issues should be resolved through logic and wisdom, through an honest and equitable dialogue. He backed up the programme of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the USSR's peace initiatives for easing the tension, for curbing the arms race, for disarmament and consolidating the trust and cooperation.

"Bulgaria, as a member of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, gives and will continue to give her further contribution to the common efforts of the socialist community countries, of all the peace-loving forces for building up a world without wars, for peaceful cooperation between the states with different social order, for the noble competition among the peoples on the field of peaceful labour", Mr Todor Zhivkov said. He expressed confidence that his present meeting with Mr Gustav Husak will give a fresh impetus to the further development of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, for the cause of peace and socialism.

Mr Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and Czechoslovakia's president, emphasized that Czechoslovak-Bulgarian friendship keeps consolidating, the cooperation in all spheres is deepening. This is in full line with the interests of the two countries' peoples and with the common struggle for the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

He stressed: "A guarantee for the steady dynamic development of the two countries' relations is the unity and friendly cooperation between their communist parties, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the indestructible friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and the CMEA. This is the solid foundation on which we shall continue to build our interrelations in the future."

Mr Gustav Husak dwelt on the good results in the development of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian economic and techno-scientific cooperation. He emphasized that the trade is constantly growing, in many branches joint production and specialization are developing successfully. The speaker noted the importance of raising the quality of the cooperation, of the coordination of the national economy plans of the socialist countries and of the improvement of the socialist economic integration for their economic development.

Mr Gustav Husak emphasized that the consolidation of peace, the international security and development of the cooperation are the necessary conditions for the happy future of the peoples of the socialist countries. He stressed: "Face to face with the growing aggressiveness of the U.S. imperialist policy and their NATO allies, the procurement of this condition is one of our most important common tasks." This, Mr Gustav Husak said, can be attained only through active struggle for averting the war treaty by consolidating the friendship, alliance and cooperation among the socialist community countries. "This is why our people fully back up the peace Leninist policy of the Soviet Union, which points to the real way for reaching this goal, for easing the international tension and for the development of the peaceful international cooperation". Mr Gustav Husak made a high assessment of Bulgaria's contribution to the peace-loving policy of the socialist community countries in the struggle against the policy of imperialism, neocolonialism and racism.

More on Dinner Speeches

LD220248 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2030 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] We shall now acquaint you with the speeches of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, at the festive dinner given in Sofia in honor of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation.

Comrade Gustav Husak sincerely thanked the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers for the kind invitation to pay a visit, the warm welcome and hospitality and the words of praise for the CPCZ, our country and the Czechoslovak working people. He emphasized that the fraternal atmosphere of the visit truly expresses the deep feelings which bind the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian peoples and the wealth and scope of the traditional Czechoslovak-Bulgarian cooperation. At the same time he conveyed to all communists and the Bulgarian people ardent comradely greetings from the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government and the entire Czechoslovak people. He noted that we in Czechoslovakia are following the endeavors of the Bulgarian people in building an advanced socialist society with sincere fellowship and great attention. The results of Bulgaria's selfless creative work and of the organizational activity and direction of its revolutionary vanguard -- the BCP and its Central Committee with Comrade Todor Zhivkov at its head -- are convincing and inspire pride.

We take pleasure at your successes along the road of socialist construction and in strengthening the international authority of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed. We greatly appreciate your contribution to the common striving for peace of the states of the socialist community in the struggle against the policy of imperialism, neocolonialism and racism. The results achieved by the Bulgarian people are a source of joy among all friends of People's Bulgaria. They are proof of the loyalty and devotion of the BCP and the entire Bulgarian people to the revolutionary bequest of their great son, Georgi Dmitrov, the centenary of whose birth was marked by all progressive mankind this year.

Our party and all Czechoslovak people are likewise making considerable efforts for the successful fulfillment of the program for the further economic and social development of our socialist homeland adopted by the 16th congress of the party, Comrade Husak recalled. We are attaining positive results along this road. However, we also have to overcome considerable obstacles and undertake demanding tasks. In this we lean on the complete trust and support which the policy of our party enjoys among the broadest strata of the people and on their creative work and initiative approach.

Comrade Gustav Husak further stressed that every meeting between the leading representatives of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria constitutes an important step forward in mutual relations and provides new stimuli for the further development of cooperation between the two parties, countries and their peoples. We remember with great pleasure our meeting 8 years ago in Bulgaria and the visit of the party and state delegation headed by Comrade Zhivkov to Czechoslovakia in 1979. We are sincerely pleased at the fact that the intentions which we embodied in the joint statement and in other documents are being successfully implemented.

In our talks which opened today in an atmosphere of trust, complete mutual understanding and identity of views on all questions under discussion, we noted with satisfaction that Czechoslovakia-Bulgarian friendship has been strengthened further and cooperation in all spheres deepened. This is in keeping with the interests of our peoples and of the joint struggle for the cause of peace and socialism in the world. A guarantee for the steady dynamic development of our mutual relations is the unity and comradely cooperation between our fraternal communist parties based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on the firm friendship, alliance and close cooperation of both our countries with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and the CEMA that is the firm basis on which we shall continue to build our relations in the future.

We have attained good relations also in the development of mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation. This is borne out by the steady growth of mutual goods exchanges. Cooperation and specialization of production are successfully developing in many branches. We see in the further expansion and perfection of this all-round cooperation an important instrument for safeguarding the tasks put forward by the congresses of our fraternal parties. An important part is played by the deepening coordination of the national economic plans of the socialist countries and the perfecting of socialist economic integration.

Comrade Gustav Husak noted that the fulfillment of the development plans and the happy future of our peoples depends on the strengthening of peace and international stability and on the development of peaceful cooperation among states. In the face of the growing aggressiveness of the imperialist policy of the United States and its allies in the North Atlantic pact, the securing of these conditions is among our most important joint tasks. The Communist Party and government of our state give paramount importance to ensuring a peaceful life and quiet work for the people. The experience of the peoples of Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and other fraternal countries from past history convincingly prove that this can be achieved only in an active struggle to avert the threat of war and in firm friendship, alliance and cooperation with the states of the socialist community. For this reason our people fully support the Leninist peace foreign policy of the Soviet Union which marks out a realistic road toward the attainment of this goal, relaxation of tension and the development of peaceful international cooperation.

Comrade Gustav Husak expressed the conviction that the results of the visit would contribute to the further strengthening of friendship between our fraternal parties, countries and peoples.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed in his address at the festive dinner in Sofia that the lively interest demonstrated by all Bulgarian working people in the Bulgarian-Czechoslovak summit meeting is clear evidence of the warm brotherly feelings which the Bulgarian people nurture towards the Czechs and Slovaks. The friendship between our peoples has a 100-year history. Now, however, it is firmer than ever before. It has been developing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism for almost 4 decades in accordance with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between our countries. The lasting foundation of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations is the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the CPCZ and the friendship in arms and unity of the two countries with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

We are happy, Comrade Todor Zhivkov further said, that during these few days we will have the opportunity to demonstrate our warm hospitality, to assess the fulfillment of the agreements concluded during our previous talks, to determine the approach towards further broadening and improving Bulgarian-Czechoslovak relations and to exchange views on the topical international issues. The talks that have already taken place confirmed yet again our mutual determination constantly to broaden and deepen multifaceted Bulgarian-Czechoslovak cooperation. They yet again confirmed our unanimity in all the issues discussed.

I would like, above all, to express our satisfaction with the high level achieved in bilateral cooperation in the past few years in the political, economic and cultural spheres, with its dynamism and volume, as well as with the broader implementation of new, more progressive forms in our cooperation. The mutually advantageous results create a firm point of departure for bradening and improving our cooperation, for increasing quality and effectiveness, for developing specialization and cooperation, scientific technological contacts, and for even fuller use of the economic potentials of our two countries.

Dear Czechoslovak comrades, in the first part of our talks we briefed you on the results achieved and the tasks that our people are tackling at present. Now I would like to say briefly the following: We have been successful in implementing the broad program worked out at the 12th BCP Congress for developing the national economy and other spheres of life by means of intensifying the building of the material-technological basis of advanced socialism, and for improving the political system of our society. Despite certain difficulties, our effort is aimed at consistent implementation of the main social economic task of the Eighth 5-Year Plan for further and fuller satisfaction of the increasing material, social and cultural needs of the people.

We know, Comrade Todor Zhivkov continued, that the implementation of such a policy anchored in the socioeconomic program assumes, above all, the most important thing: lasting peace, understanding and cocperation among peoples. That is why we do all within our power to make the foreign policy of Bulgaria a policy of peace, understanding and cooperation. Just as before, we stress now our deep concern over the worsening of international tension.

It is no secret for anyone, Comrade Zhivkov said, that the culprits of this tension and confrontation are the aggressive imperialist circles, above all the United States. They strive to change the approximate military parity between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO. They undertake dangerous steps in order to foist on us a feverish arms race. In order to intensify the danger of a nuclear war, they maintain and unleash military conflicts. Such a policy is dangerous. Progressive mankind must condemn this policy because it means the undoing of all nations and all peoples. There is only one way out of the exacerbated international situation; it is not the force of arms, but the force of logic and reason, good will in the solution of controversial problems, an honest and equal dialogue in the name of life, future and progress.

Therefore we fully support the program of the 26th CPSU Congress and the new constructive peace proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at reducing tension, halting the arms race, bringing about disarmament and strengthening trust and cooperation between states and peoples. We welcome as a measure of extraordinary importance the appeal by Leonid Brezhnev to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament in which the Soviet Union pledges not to be the first to use nuclear arms. Were other countries also to adopt such a pledge, it would mean in practice the removal of the threat of a nuclear war and relief for mankind.

Bulgaria, as a member of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, has contributed and will continue to contribute to the common striving of the countries of the socialist community and of all peace-loving forces in the world for a world without wars, for peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and for noble competition between nations in the field of peaceful work.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov further noted that Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people are familiar with the results achieved in Socialist Czechoslovakia and with the fruits of labor and the talents of the Czechoslovak people. As genuine friends they rejoice at the successes the Czechoslovak people have attained under the leadership of the CPCZ and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Gustav Husak.

In conclusion Todor Zhivkov expressed the conviction that this meeting between the party and state delegations of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia will provide a strong new impetus to the further development of our fraternal friendship and cooperation for the welfare of our nations, socialism and peace.

Leaders Visit Varna

AU221754 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpt] On 22 September Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak, the CSSR party and state leader, who is making an official and friendly visit to our country, visited the Varna Vasil Kolarov plant for diesel motors. They were cordially greeted by many workers with exclamations extolling Bulgarian-CSSR friendship. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak reviewed the permanent exhibition of the plant's production, which includes the newest models of diesel engines for automobiles and other vehicles.

Dinner in Varna

AU222110 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] On 22 September the Varna Okrug BCP Committee and the Executive Committee of the Varna Okrug People's Council gave an official dinner in honor of the CSSR party-state delegation led by Gustav Husak.

The dinner was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Petur Mladenov, and Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Dimitur Popov, Varna Okrug BCP Committee first secretary, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, toasted each other at the dinner, which took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

Strougal Dinner Speech

LD230918 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] In honor of the party and state delegation of Czechoslovakia, led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, a festive dinner was held today in Varna, hosted by the Varna Okrug BCP Committee and the Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee.

The dinner was attended by the party and state delegation of Bulgaria, led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

Solemn speeches were made by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, and by Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee.

In the speech at the festive dinner in Varna Comrade Lubomir Strougal expressed gratitude for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded to our delegation in Bulgaria. He recalled the fraternal relations of the peoples of both countries in the past, and emphasized that the Slav brotherhood of yesteryear has turned into the class alliance of today. In the struggles for national liberation against exploitation and oppression we have forged new firm bonds of friendship.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal went on to recall the words of Comrade Gustav Husak that the relations of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian friendship and alliance are today more solid and comprehensive than ever before, in particular in the defense of the sacred aims of the socialist alliance in which Czechoslovakia guards the western and Bulgaria the southern flank of our camp, but also in the sphere of economic cooperation which has reached an unprecedented scale, not only in ordinary trade exchanges but also in modern, truly socialist forms of interaction, above all in specialization and cooperative production. (?However, even that) is not enough for us. We want much more, Comrade Lubomir Strougal said, and he went on: The main thing is to give (?the green light) to the integration of the national economies wherever it is mutually advantageous [passage indistinct].

Further on in his speech at the festive dinner in Varna, Comrade Lubomir Strougal dwelled on the international political situation and he drew attention to dangerous hotbeds of tension in the world, as well as to the threat of the continued arms race unleashed by the bellicose circles of NATO. He noted that at a time when the existence or demise of human civilization is being decided, we are well aware of the source of our assurance of a peaceful future. We find it in the unity and cohesion of the member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty whose military exercises, Shield-82, will take place precisely here in the Varna Okrug.

Comrade Strougal also stressed that this assurance (?stems from) the alliance with the Soviet Union [words indistinct]. Therefore, we (?staunchly) support all peace initiatives which have been voiced by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, especially those addressed to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. This is because they inspire hope that tomorrow will be better, that the world will be guided, above all, by common sense, that a lasting peace will be preserved.

In conclusion, Comrade Lubomir Strougal stressed in his speech at the festive dinner in Varna that the talks between the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian party and state delegations pursued precisely these simple but parallel great aims. And they have been attained, to our joy, and for the benefit of the communist ideals which we profess, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal stated at the festive dinner given in honor of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Comrade Gustav Husak.

Talks Concluded

LD231204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Talks between the party and state delegation, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak republic, and the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Todor Znivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, ended in Varna this morning.

Taking part in the talks on the Czechoslovak side were: Lubomir Strougal, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak premier; Peter Colotka, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier; Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Ladislav Gerle, Czechoslovak deputy premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affiars of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic [words indistinct] to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Taking part in the talks on the Bulgarian side were: Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Minister's of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and Petur Danailov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

In the course of the talks the two sides praised the development of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations in all spheres. They assessed questions of the further improvement and deepening of economic and scientific technological bilateral cooperation, cooperation and specialization of production and speeding up integraton processes in the economies of the two countries, as well as within the CEMA framework.

In exchanging views on the current international situation the two delegations identically noted that the cause of its worsening is the policy of the ruling circles of the United States and its NATO allies. They expressed full support for the peace initiatives of the USSR aimed at preserving peace, strengthening security of the peoples in Europe and in the world. They also assessed topical problems of the international communist and workers' movement. The talks between the Czechoslovak and the Bulgarian party and state delegations were marked by a full identity of views on all the questions discussed.

At the conclusion of the talks Comrades Gustav Husak and Todor Zhivkov signed a document entitled: The Main Directions of Broadening and Deepening Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria After 1985. A joint communique was adopted on the results of the official friendly visit of the party and state delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

TODOR ZHIVKOV INTERVIEWED BY RUDE PRAVO

AU221435 Prague PRACE in Czech 21 Sep 82 p1

["Party and state leader" Todor Zhivkov interviewed by RUDE PRAVO: "Loyalty to the Principles of Marxism-Leninism" -- date and place not given]

[Text] Prior to the official friendly visit by a Czechoslovak party and state delegation, led by Comrade Gustav Husak, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, gave an interview to RUDE PRAVO, the central press organ of the CPCZ.

[Question] The 12th BCP Congress worked out a program of the further development of an all-round advance socialist society. How are the Bulgarian people succeeding in realizing this program?

[Answer] The 12th BCP Congress set the main tasks of the further development of advanced socialist society in the Eight 5-Year Plan and until 1990. The congress emphasized the necessity of continuing the line of more fully satisfying the constantly growing material, spiritual and social needs of the people and emphasized the fundamental directions that are to be taken in the future. The congress determined that intensification of the national economy and all spheres of the social life to be the strategic direction of development in the current decade.

To put it concisely, tasks and instruments were elaborated and made concrete in the spirit of the congress resolutions for creating the material-technical base of an advanced socialist society; for further raising the people's standard of living; for developing socialist democracy; for an all-round development and reinforcement of the socialist workers' social activity; for increasing the role of social organizations and for raising the standard of ideological work in the current stage.

A consistent application of the new economic approach and its mechanisms is of considerable importance for the fulfillment of the congress resolutions. An important prerequisite in this respect is the perfection of the socialist organization of work; raising the standard of the preparation and qualifications of the ranking management personnel and experts in accordance with the requirements of modern science and technology and with the needs of the management of the social development.

The Bulgarian people have begun with understanding, political maturity and revolutionary energy to fulfill the comprehensive program of the 12th congress. The proof of this is the nationwide work, and political and cultural enthusiasm, with which workers, farmers and the working intelligentsia are fulfilling the course of general intensification upon which we have embarked.

We marked the 38th anniversary of the 9 September socialist revolution recently. For us this was an opportunity to assess the period following the 12th congress. The national income has risen 5 percent, agricultural production 6 percent, grain production 13 percent. Compared with 1980 trade exchange abroad has risen 11.6 percent. The average monthly wages of workers and employees has exceeded 190 leva and retail trade turnover increased 5.2 percent. Good results have also been achieved in the fulfillment of the counterplans in the past 8 months of the second year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Despite some difficulties and unresolved problems, the results achieved since the beginning of the 5-year plan permit us to say that we have had a successful start and created good prerequisites for the country's further offensive course on the path of its intensive development. We see the good results of the work of the Bulgarian working people as a contribution to the overall development of the socialist community, as proof of the viability of socialism and its economy.

[Question] How do you assess the development of Czechoslovak-Bulgarian cooperation in the years since the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian talks during your visit to Prague in 1979?

[Answer] The Bulgarian-Czechoslovak talks at the highest level in September 1979 greatly helped to dynamically expand CSSR-Bulgarian cooperation in all spheres.

The relations between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural and social sphere, as well as the cooperation between the BCP and the CPCZ are founded on the principles of absolute political unity and serve the interests of our fraternal countries, the cause of peace and socialism.

In the past 3 years our economic relations developed particularly rapidly and, moreover, have been elevated to a qualitatively new level. Much work has been done to discover new spheres and productions for a long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The mutual exchange of goods is increasing. The 1981-85 long-term trade agreement envisages the value of mutual deliveries to reach R2.36 billion, but the results of the first year of the 5-year Plan entitles us to expect that the planned indexes will be considerably exceeded. One of the main results of the upward development of the relations between the CSSR and People's Republic of Bulgaria in recent years is the considerable increase in the deliveries of machinery from Bulgaria to Czechoslovakia. Mutual deliveries of machinery are now even.

This year proposals were agreed on for cooperation in light engineering, agriculture, food industry and transportation. We have extensive and useful cooperation in engineering, a branch which holds the greatest possibilities for our countries. The extensive cooperation and specialization between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR in the automobile industry is regarded to be a model for mutually advantageous cooperation and socialist integration. In 1982 the volume of products manufactured within the framework of the Bulgarian-CSSR specialization and cooperation agreements reached 39.5 percent of mutual goods exchange and 40.2 percent of Bulgarian exports.

The good results in the economic sphere show that we are on the right track. We are convinced that only by fully utilizing the advantages of the socialist division of labor, maximally developing the progressive forms of economic cooperation and expecially of the specialization and cooperation of production, will we be able to successfully resolve all tasks of the socioeconomic development of our countries.

[Question] A Czechoslovak party and government delegation, led by Comrade Gustav Husak, will visit the People's Republic of Bulgaria now. What importance do you attach to this visit?

[Answer] I am convinced that the upcoming visit by the Czechoslovak party and government delegation, led by Comrade Gustav Husak, will contribute to the further all-round development of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR.

The meetings and the talks of the leading representatives of the fraternal parties and countries are traditionally transformed into an outstanding manifestation of our unity and loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. They are helping us to strengthen understanding among nations, expand peaceful cooperation among states and are a substantial contribution to the strengthening of the positions of peace and socialism in the world.

I believe that the visit by the Czechoslovak delegation to Bulgaria will create favorable conditions for the expansion of cooperation between the two countries in the most important branches of the national economy and especially for increasing specialization and cooperation of production.

In the end I would like to take this opportunity to most cordially greet Czechoslovak communists and fraternal Czechoslovak people in the name of the Bulgarian communists, Bulgarian working people and in my own name!

PRAGUE EMBASSY SCENE OF ANTI-U.S., ISRAEL PROTEST

LD222120 Prague CTK in English 1734 GMT 22 Sep 82

[By Jaroslava Prchalova]

[Text] Prague -- Several hundred demonstrators protested outside the United States Embassy here Wednesday against the all-round support the U.S. has been giving Israel in its aggression against Lebanon and in its crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese population. Taking part in the demonstration were Palestinian students of Prague's universities and students from other Arab countries, their Czechoslovak colleagues and Prague citizens. The demonstrators strongly denounced especially the latest Israeli horrible crime reminiscent of massacres committed by Hitlerite forces during World War II -- the murders of Palestinians in refugee camps in west Beirut. The atmosphere of the demonstration was clearly expressed by one of the banners: "Genocide in Lebanon: Human Rights American Way".

The Arab and foreign students handed in a resolution at the U.S. Embassy which urges the world public to vehemently denounce Israel and force it to withdraw its troops from Lebanese territory. One of the demonstrators, president of the Union of Lebanese Students in Czechoslovakia, Jean Bourjaili has told CETEKA: We are here to condemn last week's massacres committed by Israel in the refugee camps in west Beirut and to demand immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Beirut and from Lebanon. Another Palestinian, Ahmad Hasan, stated: I have come to express my indignation at the crime of U.S. imperialism and Zionism against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and I believe that their just struggle will triumph.

JAKES RECEIVES FRENCH CP DELEGATION 22 SEP

LD222210 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] A delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] led by Gaston Plissonnier, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party's Central Committee, arrived in Prague today at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. On the same day the delegation was received by Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes, members of the Presidium and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In a cordial and comradely conversation they briefed each other on the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 24th PCF Congress. They expressed satisfaction at the attained level of mutual relations between the two parties and exchanged views on opportunities for a further development of all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and France. They also briefed each other on the stances of the CPCZ and the PCF on the most important issues of the current international situation, emphasizing the need for redoubled coordinated efforts on the part of all peace-loving forces in the world in the struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism, for averting the threat of a nuclear war, and for disarmament.

'DAYS OF FRG CULTURE' FESTIVAL OPENS IN PRAGUE

FRG Officials Attend Gala

AU221015 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Sep 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Days of FRG Culture in the CSSR"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Yesterday, in the Prague Smetana Theater, the Days of FRG Culture in the CSSR was festively opened. The gala evening was attended by J. Johanes, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, M. Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic, and other personalities. J. Diesel, FRG ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

The gala evening was addressed by the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, J. Svagera, deputy minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic, and L. Lahn, head of the Department for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries at the FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who leads the official FRG delegation. Thereafter, the audience saw Chaykovskiy's ballet Eugene Onegin with choreography by J. Cranko, performed by the Wuerttenberg ballet of Stuttgart.

Daily Views ties, Tensions

AU221033 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Sep 82 p 2

[Jan Kovarik commentary: "Will to Cooperate"]

[Text] In the days to come, Days of FRG Culture will be held in the CSSR. Theatrical and musical ensembles as well as some fine artists will present themselves to our public. True, this represents only a partial cross section of the West German cultural scene, but it gives us an opportunity to take a glance at the social life of our western neighbor. This in itself proves that the words of the treaty on mutual relations between the two countries, signed in Bonn during President G. Husak's visit in the spring of 1978, are not just written on paper, though their conversion into deeds meets with many obstacles.

The days of culture are a step furnishing evidence of the will to cooperate. In this particular instance, it is art -- which, by its very nature, is destined to fulfill the mission of drawing nations closer together -- that is being given room. With these days, the CSSR and the FRG present their good will and readiness to have neighborly relations, as they should, in line with the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. Especially at present, when the results of this conference are seriously threatened, it is necessary to do everything to help establish an atmosphere of trust in Europe.

The CSSR and the FRG are countries with differing social systems. However, that does not have to stand in the way of their cooperation. Precisely in the present tense international atmosphere is it necessary to continue a dialogue. We do not pretend that there are no problems complicating this dialogue between the two states. This involves, above all, the endeavor of certain forces in the FRG to subordinate the country's policy to the policy of the United States, which is aimed at renewing the cold war. Nor are we indiferrent to the fact that new American medium-range nuclear missiles are to be stationed west of our borders. Likewise, we cannot ignore the voices of those eternally incorrigible that are guided by the idea of revenge. The Munich-based subversive radio station, run by American intelligence services, dissemintes day after day slanders about our country. And it can hardly be of any benefit when journalists in some FRG information media strive, at all costs, to give a distorted view of Czechoslovakia.

Despite all the problems troubling neighborly relations, we stretch out our hand, offering mutually beneficial cooperation and do not doubt that on the other side, too, there is enough good will. We are convinced that the days of FRG culture can contribute to this cooperation.

PRESIDIUM MEMBER KEMPNY VISITS FRG STATE

LD230908 Prague CTK in English 0815 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Prague -- A delegation of the Czech National Council headed by its chairman Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, left for North Rhine-Westphalia today at the invitation of the Land Diet of this federal land of the FRG.

TU GROUP ENDS SYRIAN VISIT, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD222124 Prague CTK in English 1744 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus -- [no date as received] Representatives of Czechoslovak and Syrian trade unions have resolutely denounced the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, destruction and genocide of the Palestinian and Lebanese people, in a communique released here on Wednesday.

The communique was issued at the end of a visit to Syria by a delegation of Czechoslovak trade unions, led by Chairman of their Central Council Karel Hoffmann, at the invitation of the General Federation of Syrian Labour Unions.

They voiced indignation at the massacre of women and children in the Palestinian camps in west Beirut, committed by units of the Israeli aggressor and its lackeys in Lebanon, and stressed the need to halt such unprecedented crimes.

The Czechoslovak and Syrian trade union officials reiterated their full support for the Palestinian revolution, headed by the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, and for such just and comprehensive solution of the Middle East situation as can be achieved only by the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and Arab lands occupied in 1967 and by recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The communique added that the two trade union organizations support the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, and the Soviet initiative at the second U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament.

On the eve of its departure from Damascus, the Czechoslovak trade union delegation met with representatives of Palestinian trade unions to whom it voiced the solidarity of the Czechoslovak trade unions and all working people with the just fight of the Palestinian people for their right to self-determination.

YEMENI PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS

AU221212 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Sep 82 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column: "Guests From Yemen"]

[Text] A delegation of the Yemeni Committee for Peace and Solidarity, led by (F. Ali Ahmad), secretary of the committee and deputy secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, which is paying a visit to the CSSR, yesterday ended a 2-day stay in Bratislava and left for Prague.

Before its departure, the delegation was received by F. Gulla, deputy chairman of the National Front Central Committee of the Slovak Socialist Republic. He acquainted the guests with the role of the National Front and its bodies and organizations in the system of our political life. In Prague, the delegation was received by R. Klein, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. In a cordial talk, they exchanged views on current problems of international affairs, especially the situation in the Middle East.

STROUGAL ADDRESSES CZECH YOUTH CONGRESS 20 SEP

AU211200 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Sep 82 p 3

["From" the speech by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Premier, at the congress of the Socialist Union of Youth of the Czech Socialist Republic, held in Prague on 18 September]

[Excerpt] Urgent Needs Concerning the Development of the National Economy

The national economy determines the present and the future of our country. The most important thing today is that we prudently yet much more consistently implement the program of economic policy, a program aimed at intensive development, efficiency and quality of work, in short -- a program of intensification. Due to its range and depth, this line represents a substantial change compared with the previous economic development. Moreover, we have to implement it in a situation when serious negative influences are at work in our country, influences that have their origin in the cri ical phenomena prevailing in the capitalist economy and which include politically motivated discrimination of the socialist countries, embargoes and consequential restrictions in the fiscal-credit sphere.

There is nothing we can do about the situation in the capitalist economy. However, we can and must make sure that our economy responds much more rapidly than heretofore to the changed situation. This depends upon us alone, no one else can do it for us.

After all, many of the difficulties and shortcomings that people encounter in the work process and in our life in general and which we are trying to eliminate or at least to alleviate in various ways, have their origin precisely in the inflexible adaption of the economy, and particularly its management, to the new internal and external conditions.

Above all, we must continue to improve managerial activity, planning and the economic mechanism. In this, our work, we must be guided by the words of V.I. Lenin, who urged: "Be tougher in administering than the capitalist was before you. Otherwise you will not triumph over him. You must remember that administration must be even more rigid and tougher than it had been."

These words must not be interpreted merely as signifying tighter work discipline and greater labor intensity. What is involved are broadly conceived politico-economic questions that concern changes in the ways and methods of management and planning and encourage the creation of the best possible economic conditions for the activity of production and nonproduction organizations.

We must simply gradually create a situation in which it will not be merely the interest of central agencies to produce goods having great utility value, quality and the lowest possible production costs but, equally, the main immediate interest of every work collective, no matter how small, every enterprise and every organization.

Though we are aware of the key role of central agencies in drafting the concept of the plan, everything suggests that only in the enterprise itself is it possible to optimize the economic result. It will be necessary to proceed from this and to create economic and political conditions that will guarantee the greatest possible harmony between enterprise and social interests and that will yield the greatest possible effect for the enterprise and society.

To Temporize Means To Trail Behind

We must gradually reach a situation in which everyone, in production and in marketing, is forced to earn his living and to ensure for himself the resources needed for remuneration, enterprise funds and investments. We all understand that a situation is not forever tolerable in which those who work well bear, in fact, the consequences for those who handle their economic affairs poorly and are not capable of a more efficient production.

In planning and in the management of the national economy, we are gradually adopting measures ensuring that everyone's work results are assessed according to objective criteria. Here, too, we cannot make do solely with the so-called domestic yardsticks applied so far. On the contrary, objective criteria are established by taking into account our results in foreign trade, in the international exchange. These value criteria are being gradually rebuilt in our country.

We take into consideration the sensitive politico-social aspects of this change. However, at the same time we strive to make sure that everyone can already figure out whether his enterprise is making a profit or incurring losses and that -- on the basis of this recognition -- he can take effective measures aimed at making his enterprise gradually adapt to the economic conditions to which it will be exposed in the years to come.

It is from these viewpoints that we must assess the effectiveness of management. Therefore we must change approaches and attitudes to work, to the edifice we are jointly building as well as to an important economic factor such as time. Such rules will then work much more vigorously toward better performance, top quality and the best possible utilization of everything that we have at our disposal. Without asserting these rules, we would be marking time. To temporize means not only to stagnate but to trail behind. In this respect, too, the words of [the Czech writer Jan] Neruda are valid, that "he who has stood for a while, is standing at some distance."

It is generally known that last year we took the first important step in this direction and began to substantially improve management and the economic mechanism. The fact is that those who have at least partially succeeded in asserting and applying the new principles have reduced material intensiveness, increased the profitability of production and also improved some quality-related indices. These organizations are paying greater attention to the innovation processes and we see in them a positive change in the use of working hours as well as an improvement in the effectiveness of investments.

However, these positive aspects are not a general phenomenon and they must not, therefore, divert our attention from continuing to assert, deepen and improve the adopted measures.

Key to Intensification

This applies primarily to two areas. To the management of scientific and technical development and, to no lesser degree, to the area of international socialist division of labor, to the substantially broader specialization, production sharing as well scientific and technical cooperation with the countries of the socialist community and the Soviet Union in particular. We are convinced that the conference of CEMA member states on the highest level will give new and fundamental impetuses to these processes.

There is no doubt that precisely a broader and more energetic application of scientific and technical development represents the key to switching the national economy onto the path of intensification, to raising the effectiveness of production.

Mere calls and appeals to apply the results of science, technology and, in this connection, of education do not help much and will not help so long as we do not establish conditions in which production itself will urgently demand and literally enforce scientific and technical progress. The effectiveness of managerial work, which is inseparably linked with improving planning and the entire economic mechanism, must be evaluated, above all, according to how it stimulates and accelerates technical progress and how it manages to overcome a situation in which it is more advantageous for some enterprises to manufacture technically more progressive products.

It will be, in general, necessary to look at some things in a completely new way. This applies also to some criteria for evaluating plan fulfillment. This year, too, even though the plan is being overfulfilled on the whole, we are witnesses of a situation in which some enterprises are fulfilling the plan but their products find no outlet. They wind up in the storerooms, enlarging the stocks, which is surely not why we produce them. Products are meant to be used, to be consumed; it is production that must adapt, in both qualitative and quantitative terms, to the range and structure of demand.

Hand in hand with improving the efficiency of managerial work and the economic mechanism we must create a social and moral climate which more than heretofore will favor people who, regardless of obstacles and difficulties, are willing to commit themselves, sometimes taking no small risks. The tasks we have to fulfill require, aside from conviction, expertise and resolve, also courage.

To Everyone According to His Work

A more rapid innovation and changes in the production structure cannot be achieved without conflicts, disputes and clashes of opinions. For this reason those who feel most secure in the background, so that they cannot be seen, can hardly pass the test, to say nothing of those who approach everything new with mistrust and know nothing but the stereotypes to which they have grown accustomed. The program of intensification is thus a chance for those who are able, well qualified and efficient and who are experts in their field. It is such people that must be supported. And there is no doubt that we find the overwhelming majority of young people in this very group.

We must much more consistently evaluate everyone, above all, according to his actual deeds, according to the actually achieved work results. We must not back off from this principle.

We need a more pronounced differentiation, which should mean an end to the comfortable life for those who are now feeding on the work and on the results of those who are honest, well qualified and efficient. Equality yes, by all means, but an equality of conditions, an equality of rights and obligations. Our goal is not and cannot be equality in satisfying people's needs, the same prosperity for everyone. When it comes to remuneration, we must strictly implement the principle "to each according to his work."

Wherever this principle is abandoned and other criteria are used for evaluation, work begins to be sloppy, scheming, and disorder grows rampant and honest work is downgraded.

The application of this principle must be constantly linked with a critical evaluation of work within the work collectives themselves. It is the work collectives that have the best prerequisites to objectively assess the contribution of each individual's work.

PLANNING DEPUTY VIEWS FULFILLMENTS, PROJECTIONS

AU221405 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 21 Sep 82 p 3

[Interview with Dr Vitezslav Vinklarek, deputy chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission, by LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE staff journalist L. Kyptova: "The Plan Is Law and Guidance"]

[Excerpts] [Question] The preparation of next year's plan is in full swing. How do you assess its current state?

[Answer] To tell you the truth, when we were preparing the state plan for this year, economic personnel from enterprises and individual branches complained to us that the plan's tasks simply cannot be fulfilled. And, you see, despite this we are succeeding in our economy this year in something we have not been able to do until now: We are maintaining relatively smooth operation of the national economy (and there is even a certain small increase of production) also in a situation when we have 2 million tons of crude oil less at our disposal than we were used to having in recent years. Moreover, we are even succeeding in improving the Czechoslovak foreign exchange situation. I stress these results because they really are unprecedented.

For example, for many years our economic organizations have thought that the state would import for them additional resources, which they cannot do without, at any price. Today, we must declare that there simply is no place for such calculations. Maintaining and increasing production while not increasing material or energy inputs (and in some cases even decreasing them) constitutes a huge plus for us -- even at the cost of certain conflicts, even at the cost of some enterprises complaining about an "unjust" plan. By the way, do not these facts attest to the untapped material which still exists in the Czechoslovak economy...?

However, the greatest difficulty lies elsewhere altogether. Against the original estimates and intentions with which we were preparing this year's state plan a whole number of unforeseen deviations cropped up. And these deviations are considerably complicating the situation as regards the preparation of next year's annual plan.

First, there is the fact that the coal extraction plan is not being fulfilled: Today the North Bohemian brown coal basin is about 1.5 million tons in arrears and the other basins, whose initiative we appreciate, understandably cannot make up for such a large shortfall.

Thus far our economy has not been able to come to terms with the aforementioned fact, and as a result it has been asked whether we have not set the coal extraction plan unnecessarily high since we are coping anyway. But the trouble is that we really need the missing coal -- or, more precisely, our thermal powerplants need it. For this reason, the latest session of the CSSR Government's energy commission had to resort to an extraordinary measure and reallocate the coal deliveries for our national economy in such a way as to give the energy sector at least 1 million tons of coal more to ensure its needs and, unfortunately, it could not be done in any other way but to the detriment of the stockpiles of other large-scale industrial consumers.

The second deviation is the development of the situation in agriculture. Althouth thus far it can be said that the current agricultural year has been successful on the whole, we have not, for example, succeeded in harvesting as much grain as we need.

And finally, the third factor is the aggravation of the external influences which affect our economy. The economic crisis of the Western states has turned into a classical crisis affecting consumer demand and, also the Reagan Government's embargo on exports of certain types of goods to the socialist countries has an effect here, credits have been limited, the interest rates rose sharply and so forth. Most affected by all this in the end are Czechoslovakia's classical export branches (for example costume jewelry, glass, footwear, textiles and similar goods) and if in this situation we have succeeded in improving our foreign currency situation, this certainly attests to our action-ability and to our efforts.

Understandably, we must keep these facts in mind when drafting next year's plan.

[Question] Wherein lies the essence of the preparations of the 1983 state plan?

[Answer] The concrete form of the state plan for next year should be clear approximately in the middle of November, to sum it up, the plan should count with a mild increase in the dynamism of national economic development when compared with the current situation, and will support above all the development of those sectors which have a chance for effective goods sales. At the same time the plan should continue to guarantee that we will be able to maintain our population's standard of living.

In other words: We must search for ways that will promote the exports of our goods, and in no case can we afford to produce unsellable goods -- unsellable abroad as well as on the domestic market. Where this is not possible, we will have to employ directive measures aimed at slowing down the pace of production, since we really cannot afford to waste raw and other materials and energy.

In the upcoming period therefore we are relying on individual branches correcting those submitted enterprise draft plans which do not respect the needs of the future economic development.

STRICTER CITIZENS' REGISTRATION LAWS FORESEEN

AU221323 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Sep 82 p 2

[Jaroslav Mesko article in the "We Comment" column: "A More Accurate Registration of Citizens' Stay"]

[Excerpts] One of the basic prerequisites for good management and decisionmaking is the availability of enough accurate, verified information enabling the identification of a problem, its analysis and an active influence on its solution. This also fully applies to gathering data about the population as a whole and about individual citizens, especially the place of their permanent residence, changes therein, but also changes in families -- weddings, births, deaths and so forth.

There is no doubt that a properly kept and systematically updated accurate registration of the permanent residence, as well as temporary stay, of the population is useful for the citizens as well as for society. Many of us may not be aware of it, but it is a fact that, due to intensive housing construction and considerable migration every year, some 1.7 million citizens change their permanent place of residence in our country. In the first half of 1982, in Slovakia alone, it was necessary to enter into citizens' files 18,324 weddings, 46,175 births, 26,075 deaths and more than 3,000 divorces. To easily synopsize such a quantity of data, it is necessary to gradually introduce their automated processing.

During the census at the beginning of November 1980. the basic data needed to set up a central register of citizens were collected. This register is to form the basis for the automated processing not only of the citizens' permanent place of residence but, gradually, of other data as well, especially data for the needs of national committees and central agencies. Moreover, the need has become apparent -- and this must be said quite clearly -- to keep more thorough and accurate records of the stay of antisocial and parasitical elements, which will create conditions for exercising a more effective control over them. These elements sometimes take advantage of the existing regulations by registering in large cities, often without the knowledge of the users of the apartments or at nonexistent addresses. They thereby legalize their stay in these cities, which makes it easier for them to pursue their criminal activities. All these reasons have motivated the drafting of a new government bill on reporting and registering citizens' stays. The draft of this law is currently being discussed in the committees of the Federal Assembly.

The basic prerequisite for keeping an accurate and systematically updated register of the citizens' stays is their obligation to report the set data to the state bodies designated for this task. That is why the draft of the new law provides for the obligation to report to the registration office the address and the beginning of permanent residence within 3 work days after taking up lodgings. Every citizen, including those below 15, is obliged to have his permanent place of residence registered. At one and the same time, he may be registered at one place only.

In reporting their permanent place of residence, citizens will be obliged to submit their identity cards and a paper confirming that they are entitled to use the apartment or a room or a certificate written by the user of the apartment who gave them the accomodation. In contrast to the existing regulations, the citizen will be allowed to have his abode in and to report as his permanent place of residence solely those accommodations that are identified with a descriptive, [popisne] orientation [orientacni] or registration number. To prevent the confirmation by the owner of the apartment on the registration form from being forged, the instructions for the execution of the new law foresee that the respective column will require not only his signature but also the number of his birth certificate and the number of his identity card.

To verify, in case of doubt, the reported data, the registration office will be entitled to demand additional documents from the citizen. Apart from permanent residence, there will also be a requirement to report within 3 work days any temporary stay whose duration exceeds 30 days. This obligation will not apply to the collective accommodation of members of the armed forces and to citizens accommodated in institutes of social care or medical institutions as well as to citizens serving a prison sentence.

The draft law stipulates, furthermore, the obligation of the housing-providers [ubytovatele] to verify the identity of the citizens they accommodate, to see to it that they register their stay within the set deadline and to keep a lodgers' book on the basis of identity cards, even when the lodgings are taken only for part of the day. At the request of state bodies, organizations or citizens, registration offices and designated formations of national security corps will provide information, for a fee, about the place of people's stays. It is expected that, following its approval by the Federal Assembly, the new law will go into effect at the beginning of next year.

SVESTKA SPEAKS ON ECONOMY, TASKS ON PRESS DAY

LD192254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Celebrations marking the day of the press, radio and television continued throughout our republic today. They climaxed in the Czechoslovak capital with the RUDE PRAVO festival. Lambert Jezek, our reporter, has the following details.

Among those who came to greet the festive day of the workers of communications media were representatives of the Czechoslovak public and political life. They, along with other visitors, heard a speech delivered on the occasion by Oldrich Svestka, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief editor of RUDE PRAVO. He spoke about the current external and internal political situation and also concerned himself with the principal tasks facing our national economy. In this connection he said, among other things:

[Begin recording] It is very important that we meet the tasks set in this year's plan throughout the national economy; that we fulfill everything that has been laid down; that we do it successfully and without losses; that we continue to conduct ourselves in all areas with due regard to economy; that we do not waste either energy, raw materials or food and fodder; that we do not waste anything at all; on the contrary, we must utilize everything to the maximum and add the maximum value to everything.

The line toward effectiveness, economy and quality is a line of party importance and we must not be deflected from it.

There are many workers' collectives which try honestly to fulfill the planned tasks, which do not spare initiative and selflessness, do not cry about difficulties and seek excuses in objective difficulties, but which set about their tasks and duties creatively and honestly. They deserve the gratitude and recognition of the entire society.

We cannot, however, be satisfied with those who still fail to understand the complexity of development and who manifest an unjustifiably carefree attitude. They, too, surely have problems: They, too, have difficulties arising from objective conditions, and as such they must be acknowledged. What they must be reproached for is their inadequate effort to tackle what is in their strength to tackle; they must rid themselves of self-indulgence and eliminate shortcomings of a subjective character.

The order of the day is to quicken the pace, to step up every effort at every place of work, to do everything that has been laid down in the plan and to make use of all reserves. [end recording]

At the close of his speech, Comrade Svestka stressed the need for further struggle for the preservation of peace and voiced his conviction that the effort of the citizens of our republic will contribute to preserving this, the highest value of all mankind.

BRIEFS

YEMENI AMBASSADOR LEAVES -- Yahya Muslim al-Mahdi, ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic to Czechoslovakia, "left the CSSR for good" on 17 September. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Sep 82 p 2 AU]

SLOVAK SUGAR BEET HARVEST -- According to estimates of 26 August, the 1982 sugar beet harvest in Slovakia will be about 2,115,000 tons. The planned procurement is 2,150,000 tons. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 17 Sep 82 p 1 AU]

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH GDR -- When visiting the Brno engineering fair on 17 September, GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle had talks with his CSSR counterpart, Bohumil Urban. They assessed the further possibilities of expanding bilateral economic relations and issues connected with CSSR-GDR goods deliveries. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Sep 82 p 2 AU]

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS -- In the CSSR in the first 8 months of the year, the Czechoslovak state railroads "caused 98 big accidents, 38 other accidents and 344 incidents of endangering the safety of traffic." Three persons were killed in these accidents and 9 seriously injured. The damage has been estimated at almost kcs33 million. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Sep 82 p 1 AU]

ANTIRELIGIOUS EXHIBITION -- A "unique" exhibition entitled "Religion and People in Slovakia" opened in the Bratislava Museum of the Development of Social Awareness on 16 September. The exhibition presents to the public "tangible documents on the linkage between backwardness in thinking and the poverty and backwardness of people's living conditions in the past." According to the director of the museum, A. Istvancinova, the intention of the exhibition is "to react to the latest phenomena in the ideological struggle and at the same time to show ways of overcoming religious prejudice and ensuring religious freedom." The organizers "have mastered this seemingly contradictory and, without doubt, difficult task." The exhibition is an important and topical contribution for the formation of socialist awareness. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Sep 82 p 2 AU]

NEW ENVOY TO POLAND -- Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee received Jiri Divis, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Polish People's Republic, in Prague today. The meeting took place in connection with his taking up his post. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 15 Sep 82 LD]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH LPDR

LD221308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1142 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 Sep (ADN) -- A treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] was signed in Berlin today.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRL] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, signed the important document during a solemn ceremony in the State Council building in Marx-Engels Square. It is based on the close relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity alliance, all-round cooperation and mutual assistance between the two parties, states and peoples.

Earlier the official talks between the party and state delegations, headed by Erich Honecker and Kaysone Phomvihan, were successfully concluded. Both sides agreed on a joint communique to be published on Thursday.

Erich Honecker and Kaysone Phomvihan expressed their conviction that the results of the visit by the Lao party and state delegation will help strengthen the position of socialism and consolidate peace in the world. The talks have shown afresh that the alliance between the two parties and states is unshakeable.

To begin the signing ceremony, which was attended by the delegations of both countries as well as by other members of the GDR party and state leadership, Oskar Fischer, SED Central Committee member and GDR foreign affairs minister, and Khamphai Boupha, member of the LPRP Central Committee and acting foreign affairs minister of Laos, signed a consular agreement between the two countries.

Erich Honecker and Kaysone Phomvihan afterwards exchanged the texts in German and Lao which they had signed.

After the signing ceremony, Kaysone Phomvihan signed his name in the guest book of the State Council chairman in the latter's office.

Delegation Departs for USSR

LD230852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0816 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN) -- The party and state delegation from the Lao People's Democratic Republic, led by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, ended its 4-day official visit to the GDR this morning.

Kaysone Phomvihan and his entourage were given a warm sendoff from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of party and state leadership.

A military ceremony was held at the airport on the departure of the representatives of this friendly Southeast Asian country. Hundreds of workers formed a large crowd at the departure gate. Placards and banners proclaimed the close cooperation between the parties, states and peoples.

The Lao party and state delegation is on its way to the Soviet Union.

SWEDISH MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU231127 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- A delegation of the naval forces of the Kingdom of Sweden arrived in the GDR on Monday for a visit of several days. It is headed by Vice Admiral Per Rudberg, head of the Swedish Navy.

The guests were received by Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, deputy minister of defense and head of the People's Navy in Berlin. Present was Rune Nystrom, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden to the GDR.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE CONDEMNS BEIRUT KILLINGS

AU221305 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The declaration of the GDR Solidarity Committee on the massacre reads as follows:

"Filled with resentment and abhorrence we got notice of the horrible massacre which the undisciplined Israeli soldiers have committed against over 1,000 defenseless Palestinian refugees, mostly women and children, young and old people in west Beirut. The renewed horrible crime of the Israeli troops of aggression in west Beirut came at a time when the UN Security Council had unanimously condemned the occupation of the Lebanese capital. The massacre is further evidence that Israel and its accomplices are attempting to solve the Palestinian question through a genocide of the Palestinian people. This must be stopped immediately. The entire world public must raise its voice against this horrible crime.

"We once again express our full solidarity with the heroic Palestinian people who are exposed to a murderous campaign carried out with fascist methods. The murder of the Palestinian and Lebanese citizens must be immediately stopped. We therefore emphatically demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon."

Commentary on Massacres

AU221404 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Sep 82 p 2

["K. H. W." commentary: "To Check the Murderers of Sabra and Shatila"]

[Text] Filled with abhorrence and resentment, our people condemn the cruel massacre committed by the undisciplined Israeli soldiers against 1,500 defenseless Palestinian refugees in west Beirut. This crime will be noted in the annals of imperialist crimes as indelibly as the fascist crimes in World War II or the mass murder committed by the U.S. executioners in Son My. The GDR Solidarity Committee expressed this attitude in its declaration published on Sunday and demanded: Stop the Zionist genocide of the Palestinian people! Immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from Lebanon! The GDR is in solidarity with the heroic Palestinian people. It is in the same league as those states, peoples, organizations and prominent figures throughout the world who react to the bestial crime filled with shock and anger. All decent people regard this bloody deed as a renewed challenge. The UN Security Council resolutely condemned the massacre.

The crime in Sabra and Shatila expresses the anger of the Begin, Sharon, Shamir clique over their moral defeat in the murderous campaign against the Palestinian people and their Lebanese allies, the national-progressive movement. For Begin and his military cabal did not succeed in smashing the PLO as they intended; they did not achieve the physical liquidation of its leadership nor the destruction of the Palestinians as a people with their invasion, but on the contrary politically strengthened the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. All over the world it is increasingly being understood that -- as Erich Honecker stated in his message to Yasir 'Arafat -- "Only the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to their own state, can guarantee peace and security for all peoples of the region." The reception given to the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee in Greece and Italy, his appearance before the parliamentarians from 90 states at the 69th conference of the IPU have impressively underlined the increased prestige of the organization, the support for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. This is also expressed in the worldwide condemnation of the crime on which we report today.

But the aggressor sees himself isolated as he has never been before. In order to achieve his aim he violated the agreed ceasefire and occupied west Beirut. The next step was the massacre at Sabra and Shatila in the style of the Nazi elite troop commandos against the Jewish ghettos. For this crime the United States is also responsible, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan declared after condemning the invasion of the aggressors in west Beirut as an action coordinated with Washington.

In view of the Zionist genocide of the Palestinian people, all political forces being aware of their responsibility, all states must take a stand against these horrible crimes. The solution of the Middle East conflict and its core, the Palestine problem, must no longer be postponed. Separate solutions are only advantageous for the Zionist murderers and terrorists.

A comprehensive, really just and really lasting settlement in the Middle East can only be achieved in the way that Leonid Brezhnev again proposed a few days ago. The Soviet initiative aims at "collective efforts with the participation of all interested sides, which of course by all means must include the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine." The six principles which the head of state of the Soviet Union has submitted have in the meantime met with international agreement.

The GDR has always stressed its solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Arab-Palestinian people to gain their rights. It will, as Erich Honecker reassured Yasir 'Arafat, guarantee any political support within the framework of its possibilities and support the implementation of the decisions of the UN Security Council which demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor from Lebanon.

MARGOT HONECKER RECEIVES FRG YOUTH DELEGATION

AU230934 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Sep 82 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Monday the delegation of the German Youth Circle of the FRG (DBJR) which is in the GDR at the invitation of the FDJ Central Council was received for a talk by Margot Honecker, minister of education of the GDR." Margot Honecker reported on the policy of the GDR, which regards the preservation of peace and concrete steps for disarmament as its most important tasks and therefore supports the initiatives of the USSR to prevent a nuclear war. Margot Honecker stressed the role of the young generation of the GDR in the struggle for peace. Josef Homberg, DBJR chairman, stressed that the DBJR and its member associations support the policy of detente and the efforts for disarmament and stated that it is the organization's task to support an active peace education of the youth. The meeting was attended by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Cenral Council, and Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the permanent representation of the FRG.

ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH POLAND IN BERLIN

LD230518 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 Sep (ADN) -- The deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, Gerhard Schuerer, on Wednesday received the deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Stanislaw Tuszewski, for talks on the development of economic cooperation between the GDR and Poland. The future structuring of the exchange of goods between the two countries was discussed. On the basis of the agreements signed by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, and the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Wojciech Jaruzelski. The talks, in which the Polish ambassador to the GDR, Maciej Wirowski, participated, took place in an open, friendly atmosphere.

HOLLAI ELECTED PRESIDENT OF 37TH UN ASSEMBLY

LD221100 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] New York, September 22 (MTI) -- From our correspondent, Pal Bokor: The 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly opened in New York Tuesday. Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Imre Hollai was elected president of the session by acclamation. The Hungarian diplomat took over the post from Ismat Kittani of Iraq.

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met deputy Foreign Minister Imre Hollai before his departure to New York.

Addresses Session

LD221744 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] New York, September 21 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Imre Hollai, president of the session, addressed the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly and stressed: "I am fully aware that the confidence you have reposed in my person is addressed primarily to my country and people: to a country which looks to the future with confidence even under the present difficult external circumstances. The Hungarian People's Republic and its people owe their achievements not only [to] their zeal and diligence but to the benefits of committing themselves to cooperation with others rather than to isolation. They are ready to cooperate not only with friendly socialist countries pursuing the same objectives and building the same social system, but with every country that is not seeking to benefit at the expense of others. My country wishes to work together with all states that adhere, as she does, to the noble purposes and principles embodied in the United Nations Charter and profess the desire to solve the problems facing the community of nations in that spirit".

Imre Hollai took stand for the participants to "search together for ways and means to solve the current problems with goodwill and with faith in the future. Goodwill must prevail to guide our actons", he said.

Referring to his decade-old experience in UN the Hungarian president said: "I do not believe that we are here to discover a panacea, an instant cure for the chronic and acute ailments of the community of nations. Nevertheless I sincerely believe in the noble objectives and principles that are enshrined in the Charter of this world organization. I do believe that by acting in their spirit the common political will of the member states can expedite the solution of items on our agenda."

Referring to "disquieting times fraught with tension" characteristic of our age, Imre Hollai emphasized: "What we need is deeper understanding of each other to cope with the problems confronting us. Yet some circles insist on pursuing a policy of strength. The rational majority is anxious to eliminate the war threat and to achieve disarmament, yet we are witness to the arms race gathering new momentum..."

"The legacy of the colonial past is still strong enough to flare up in armed conflicts. This makes it even more urgent to find political solutions and not to resort to force when controversial issues confront us".

"I am persuaded that to listen to our heart and mind means putting our trust in the power of common sense and doing our utmost to preserve peace. I stand by those who are willing to undertake unilateral commitments to demonstrate their readiness for peace and who bring with them to the conference table new constructive proposals for disarmament. I count myself among those who hold that the policy of peace and detente has and can have no rational alternative in our day".

The president of the session placed emphasis on those items on our crowded agenda that are directly or indirectly related to peace and international security. The highest priority in my view is disarmament. In this field "even an iota of progress would stimulate confidence and a better atmosphere, said Hollai joining those who "know that the responsibility for disarmament is shared by the great powers, a responsibility reaffirmed by the Charter. Many are hopefully watching for a change for the better in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America and for a new impulse towards disarmament".

Speaking about regional crises Hollai, referring to the UN Charter, took stand in favour of elimination of hotbeds of tension with peaceful means in compliance with justice and the provisions of international law, adding that any settlement must consider the legitimate interests of the people or peoples concerned. "Nothing can exonerate from responsibility those who try to solve a conflict with the extermination of a people, as we have witnessed in the recent past. Similarly I regard any reference whatsoever to spheres of big-power interest or zones of influence to be an inadmissible approach. I am firmly convinced that only a solution acceptable to all parties involved can put an end to a dispute or conflict, and only if it guarantees the peoples involved the right and opportunity to shape their own destiny".

He called the "emergence of the movement of the nonaligned nations a major result of the political processes in the post-World War II period". "With its distinctive features and cooperative partnership with other progressive forces the movement has become an important element of world politics".

Imre Hollai called depressing the world economic problems including the slowdown in the rate of economic growth, higher unemployment, inflation, drastic fluctuations in world market prices and adverse terms of credit. "These symptoms are further aggravated by some countries that add to political tension by imposing economic sanctions and embargoes. Events have shown this to be a double-edged weapon.

He went on to stress: "It is our common interest to change the obsolete patterns of the world economy which presupposed inequalities and subordination. The objectives motivating a new economic order are indicative of the awareness that the national and political stability of developing countries is conditioned, among others, by stable economy. In the process of restructuring international economic relations the developing countries will realize that unless they restructure also their own economies to rid themselves of the discrepancies left over from their unilateral dependence in the past, the aid from other countries will not be fully effective."

Mr Hollai called "the essential criteria of progress a definite end to the gross and mass violation of human rights, an end to apartheid and discrimination based on race, religion or language and an end to the subjugation of nationalities or whole nations."

Finally he urged the 37th UN General Assembly "to encourage and facilitate negotiations and to impart fresh impetus to reviving the spirit of construction cooperation, to promote the cause of disarmament, to move closer to the just and peaceful settlement of crisis, to advance the process of decolonization, to make headway in establishing a system of economic relations based on mutual advantage and to promote social progress.

LOSCONCZI RECEIVES VENEZUELAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD222042 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 22 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Wednesday received in his office the visiting delegation of the Venezuelan parliament led by Dr Armando Sanchez Bueno, president of the House of Representatives. The delegation had talks also with Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. Possibilities of expanding the two countries' economic cooperation were discussed, too.

VARKONYI MEETS WITH FOREIGN PARTY OFFICIALS

Discussion With Indians

LD212252 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 21 (MTI) -- Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, met Narayana K. Krishnan, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India and secretary of the party's National Council, and his wife, Parvathi Krishnan, member of the Central Executive Committee of the party, here Tuesday. The politicians are spending their holiday in Hungary. The activities of the two parties, topical issues in world affairs and in the international communist and labour movement were reviewed in a cordial and comradely discussion. It was noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the two parties is intensive and friendly. Readiness to further expand cooperation was expressed.

Receives Colombians

LD211834 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 21 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Colombian Communist Party (PCC), headed by Jaime Caycedona, member of the PCC Political Committee, visited Hungary between September 9 and 21 on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

The delegation had talks with Peter Varkonyi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. During the talks, marked by a cordial, comradely atmosphere and the spirit of mutual understanding, the representatives of the two parties informed each other on the state of their respective countries and the international and home activity of their parties. They exchanged views on the world situation, including the most important issues in Latin America and the opportunities for the strengthening of inter-party cooperation.

HSWP representatives reiterated the solidarity of Hungarian communists with the struggle of the Colombian Communist Party for the democratic revival of the country, the full enforcement of human rights, the promotion of the workers' living conditions and social progress.

The delegation left Budapest Tuesday.

Talks With Yemenis

LD221728 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Hungarian-Yemeni interparty talks have been held in Budapest. Peter Varkonyi, Central Committee secretary, received 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Political Bureau. They exchanged opinions on the development of interparty relations and on international politics with particular regard to the Middle East situation. They reaffirmed the solidarity of the two parties with the Lebanese and Palestinian Arab peoples fighting against the Israeli aggression and its supporters. The representative of the MSZMP assured Hungarian communists' support for the struggle of the YSP for their country's independence.

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS BUDAPEST FAIR

LD212322 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 21 (MTI) -- A symposium for air pollution specialists in the CMEA countries started at the Budapest International Fair Tuesday. The meeting, which will last until Friday, is to work out a programme on the development of measuring methods and instruments.

Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, visited the fair Tuesday. A Soviet delegation, attending the 2nd bilateral meeting of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society and the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, also visited the fair today. The delegation is headed by D.M. Filipov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society, and includes cosmonaut V.N. Kubasov, who has been twice awarded with the title of the Hero of the Soviet Union.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER PRESENTS CURRENT TASKS

AU211508 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Sep 82 pp 1, 5

[Unattributed report: "Council Chairmen's Conference"]

[Text] On Friday a conference of chairmen of the councils of the capital, counties and cities with county rights was held at the parliament, presided over by Secretary of State Lajos Papp, chairman of the Council Affairs Bureau of the Council of Ministers. In the exchange of views Kalman Abraham, minister of construction and urban development, first briefed those present regarding current council tasks pertaining to the implementation of the Central Committee and Council of Ministers resolution on the guiding principles concerning the further development of the construction, maintenance, management and allotment of dwellings.

Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, then dealt with timely tasks of our agriculture. The minister appraised our agricultural production as satisfactory. Although the targets that had been set have not been fulfilled in some branches in their entirety, both plant cultivation and livestock breeding are expected to fulfill their annual plans. To this end, however, autumn agricultural chores will have to be tackled, continued and completed without fail with a high degree of organization and the mobilization of all forces. Equipment and material supplies enabling the accomplishment of these tasks are expected to remain untroubled.

Dealing with domestic supplies, Jeno Vancsa noted that the turnover of foodstuff retail trade has increased this year, and acknowledged with pleasure that more poultry has been made available to consumers than previously. There have been no particular problems with commodities to date, stressed the minister, and if some smaller or larger difficulties have occurred, the reasons for them are to be sought in lack of organization or the insufficient cooperation of some enterprises.

By increasing exports and reducing imports, agriculture has managed to improve its foreign trade balance, but all-out work in the remaining months will be needed for a final positive balance. This will be all the more necessary because prices have taken a plunge on the international markets and this "attack" can only be offset by greatly improving the quality of our products. One must fight more than heretofore for markets, explained Jeno Vancsa, because this trend seems to apply in the long term; in the future, we will not achieve results in world trade without improving our competitiveness.

Dwelling on the recent government resolution concerning a modification of the price and regulation system, Jeno Vancsa emphasized that the changes must not cause a setback in our agricultural production. The minister requested the assistance of the councils in achieving that end, as well as in the accomplishment of the tasks -- also endorsed by the Council of Ministers -- arising from the reorganization of some agricultural management institutes.

RZECZPOSPOLITA VIEWS SOLIDARITY'S FUTURE

LD221658 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 22 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] A draft law on trade unions will soon be submitted to the Sejm, RZECZPOSPOLITA announces in a commentary entitled "Return to the Sources." The principal subject of this commentary, however, is the attempt to answer the question about the future of Solidarity. This question is present not only in the political life of the country but also in Western mass media. Since Solidarity almost from the very start was modelled as an opposition political movement, it is hardly surprising that capitalist mass media and quite a lot of bourgeois politicians demand with great insistence that Solidarity be restored within the organizational and personnel structures that existed prior to 13 December 1981. The West demands that those who in the autumn of last year openly took a path of confrontation with the legal constitutional authorities return to the political scene.

The author goes on to consider the associations that arise with the appearance of the name of Solidarity and the implications of these associations for the country's political life. There is no doubt that many members of the suspended union are strongly attached to its name. Some became attached to it because they saw in it an important and effective instrument in a struggle against the socialist political system. Millions of rank and file members of the union associate its name with a sense of strength and unity of working people and independence of the authorities who displayed conceit and arrogance in the 1970's. For many people from this group Solidarity augured the arrival of an era in which there would be more, not less, socialism, more justice, care for working people and democracy. Finally, there are members whose attitude to the name of the union is purely an emotional one.

The above considerations, in the author's view, represent one side of the coin. The other side consists in holding the name of the union responsible for negative facts. The commentator mentions, among other things, underground structures, organizing of illegal strikes and demonstrations and activities of emigres cooperating with the intelligence services of NATO states and with the extreme rightwing anti-Polish elements in the FRG.

In view of such facts, is it possible to imagine that the name of the union will appear, as if nothing had happened, in the public life of the country? Is it conceivable that the entire group of activists who are engaged in conspiratorial activities today will return to their places and go on calling themselves a union? The realities and facts are merciless.

The RZECZPOSPOLITA commentator is of the opinion that the point of departure for defining the future place of trade unions in the socioeconomic structures of People's Poland should be the principal idea of the agreements signed by government commissions with striking workers, not with Solidarity. None of the agreements concluded defines the name of new trade unions. A reconstruction of the trade union movement on the basis of this idea will represent a return to the sources. It will be an event of historical significance for the future fate of socialism in our country.

AFP Reports Article

NC221554 Paris AFP in English 1554 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 22 (AFP) -- Poles who expect the Solidarity trade union to resume its activities under the same leaders and the same name are fooling themselves, a government newspaper said today in what observers believed was tantamount to an official announcement that the suspended trade union was dead.

There can be no "return to public life" of those union leaders involved in "conspiracy against the authorities" following the proclamation of martial law last December, or even revival of the name "Solidarnosc," the official newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA said today.

In an editorial signed "The Observer," the paper said that millions of the rank and file who still "associate the name of their union with a feeling of worker power and unity" should give up hope.

The paper said the name Solidarity now evoked too many "highly negative facts" -- such as "clandestine structures," "conspiracy," strikes, street demonstrations and illegal publications -- to imagine it might ever "return to public life."

The future of Poland's trade union movement, RZECZPOSPOLITA said, should be based on the 1980 Gdansk agreements which allow the creation of "independent and self-managed unions" in conformity with the Polish Constitution.

Observers said today's article was the first official indication of Solidarity's fate, only a week after government spokesman Jerzy Urban said the trade union, suspended under martial law, would not be declared illegal.

KOLOBRZEG SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST IMPRISONED

LD221934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The court of the Pomorze Military District, in an out-of-town session in Koszalin, has sentenced Piotr Pawlowski to 3 and 1/2 years' imprisonment, under summary procedure. He is the former chairman of the Interfactory Founding Committee of Solidarity in Kolobrzeg. He was proved to have taken by car from Koszalin to Kolobrzeg 678 copies of illegal bulletins of an antistate nature. In addition, Piotr Pawlowski was accused of distributing other illegal printed matter.

DAILY ATTACKS BISHOP'S SERMON AT JASNA GORA

LD231032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Both the government and the Episcopate think that national accord is the most important issue of the day, on which the future of we Poles depends, eminent Catholic writer Jan Dobraczynski said in an interview published in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and RZECZPOSPOLITA.

We spoke extensively about this interview in the previous press review. If, then, we have quoted one of the statements by Jan Dobraczynski, it is mainly to show how it differs from the standpoint which we will be discussing in a moment, the views of Przemsyl Bishop Ignacy Tokarcuzk. An article commenting on his views is carried today by TRYBUNA LUDU.

In the sermon delivered by Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk on 5 September at Jasna Gora, the authorities were regarded as a destructive force. In spite of this, unity should be sought. It is obvious, Woldzimierz (Zralek), the author of the article, writes in TRYBUNA LUDU, that this concept of accord must have been underpinned by a charge of not just intolerance but outright hate. Above all, Ignacy Tokarczuk placed believers in opposition to atheists. In his opinion, atheism is the rejection of God and truth. If one rejects God, then one simultaneously rejects truth, justice, freedom and the dignity of man.

This kind of standpoint, in Woldzimierz (Zralek's) opinion, not only has a provocative nature in our social and political reality but is also in conflict with the orientation of the Second Vatican Council. This council came out in favor of the principle of tolerance and respect for atheistic views. The council (Zralek) stresses, opened up the way for constructive dialogue between Catholics and Marxists.

Here is a quotation from Vatican documents. Although the church rejects atheism totally, it sincerely acknowledges that all people, believers and nonbelievers, should contribute together to the proper building of this world in which they live, and this certainly cannot happen without frank and sensible dialogue.

Bishop Tokarczuk, creating barriers between Poles did not refer to theological matters and to the division of believers from unbelievers alone. This statement certainly did not promote the ideas of national accord. On the contrary, it promoted social disintegration. To the bishop, Woldzimierz (Zralek) writes, Poland's entire recent history comes down to a struggle between good, personified by the church, and evil, represented by atheism. For example, in the period of the Nazi occupation, which is compared in a way which offends the memory of millions of Poles who were killed to the present state of martial law, only Christian morality was capable of causing some German soldiers to refuse to carry out the order to shoot, and they paid for it with their own lives. Is it really so simple and schematic, for it runs exclusively according to one's personal weltanschauung, to divide people into moral and immoral, courageous and cowardly? Did not those who murdered not only the heroic father Maksymilian Kolbe, the author of the TRYBUNA LUDU article stresses,but also the entire complement of German communists, wear on their belts the inscription Gott Mit Uns, God is with us?

The (?political) motives which guide the bishop dictate that he try to erase from human memory everything which was contributed to Poland's shape today by people with a weltanschauung different from his own. Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk applies his look into the past to the present day. A consequence of his earlier deductions is a specific view of Solidarity. He thinks that criticism of some of its actions in the past, also contained in the assessment of the Primate's Council, is not suitable for discussion in a mass forum, which he regards as a political (?backwoods). [as heard] If, there, Solidarity were to be reborn which should take place first in the countryside, according to the bishop, it would be Solidarity in its former shape, with all its antistate luggage and with anarchist tendencies geared toward ruining the country's economy, with all that that entails for the country, the nation and also the church.

Evaluating the clashes which took place on 31 August, Ignacy Tokarczuk does not find one word of criticism for the initiators and participants in the street incidents. He finds, however, words of condemnation for the forces of order. He clearly confuses causes with effects. In whose interest does he do this? What orders him to incite and divide society? Does he want to promote national accord in this manner? We put these questions first and foremost to Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk, but not just to him, and we think that it lies not just in the interest of the authorities but, to an equal degree, of the church, and, taking a broader look, in the interest of the Polish nation, for the idea of accord and dialogue, which have been put forward by us and which are taking on a feasible shape, not to meet with the response presented in the sermon at Jasna Gora on 5 September, we read in TRYBUNA LUDU.

The author of the article, Wlodzimierz (Zralek), stresses in his comments on the program assumptions of the ninth party congress and on the constitutional principle of separation between church and state, that it does not mean refusing the church the right to speak on public affairs. On the contrary, the church can play a considerable role in the national rebirth to get the country out of crisis and to implement the idea of rebirth. This is not served by the voice of Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk.

CZYREK: PZPR REGAINS LEADING, GUIDING ROLE

LD230254 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Sept -- Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek said the present report campaign in the PUWP is not only a review of the party's strength, but also its mobilization prior to the decisive stage of the struggle for rebirth.

He was speaking at the plenary meeting of the PUWP Vovodship Committee in Rzeszow.

Assessing generally, Czyrek continued, the party has regained its leading, guiding role in the state. The main task at present is to regain such role in the society. A struggle for calm and peace is being waged now against the underground, the extrem sts and hostile propaganda, a manifestation of which were the events of last August 31.

The authorities must show determination, otherwise a road to anarchy would be opened, Czyrek said. All in all, common sense has prevailed. The party will not be pushed off from the line of the 9th PUWP Congress. The overriding goal is agreement of all forces in the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth which should shape its structures as soon as possible and work out its programme of action.

Mobilization of all party forces in the movement to fill its function as a platform for accord and rebirth is an urgent and topical task, Jozef Czyrek stressed.

He added that self-management should contribute to overcoming economic crisis and its effects.

COMMENTATOR RESPONDS TO ATTACKS AGAINST SOCIALISM

LD222016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Wojciech Garstka commentary: "Philosophical Reflections"]

[Excerpts] Alongside the unfavorable phenomena in the economy and the serious malfunctions in the sphere of politics, the Polish crisis has bestowed on us the most lasting and perhaps the least useful of burdens. It is the considerable confusion in the minds of many people, a confusion that is both a manifestation and a product of the crisis. The reasons for this are generally known. For a long time now we have lost the habit of serious calculation and analysis of social phenomena according to political categories. The public was either freed of the obligation to do so or fed ersatz ideas. The ersatz for political thinking about the younger generation were the naive little theories of elderly gentlemen about the conflict between the generations, which had in any case been bought in the Western bargain basement. The ersatz for the problem of class in our state and in its internal economic and social policy is provided more and more frequently by sterile divagations on the subject of two artificially separated forces: the authorities and the public, as if all the social contradictions arising under socialist conditions could be reduced to this weird opposition; as if there were fundamental divisions and conflicts between these -- unspecified -- portions of the nation, conflicts that need to be done away with.

The sterotypes of pseudopolitical thought, which are rampant in conditions of crisis and chaos, are closely linked with verbal and conceptual sterotypes used in everyday discussion. Recently, two opposed mental sterotypes have made a career for themselves: the terms "totalitarianism" and "pluralism." Totalitarianism is a substitute negative emotional term adapted for attacks on any kind of realization of the ideas of socialism. It is no accident that the term totalitarianism is employed to induce in the addressee a particular identification: totalitarianism in the version employed by its creators applies to both fascism and communism. But inasmuch as totalitarianism is the incarnation of social evil, its opposite, "pluralism" is (?for such prophets) the ideal of correctness, democracy and progress. In illegal papers, the words totalitarianism and pluralism are used openly with the sole aim of evoking repugnance for the current system and to advertize the opposite system. However, with tiny modifications, these words have been adopted by certain academics and publicists whom I would not wish to accuse of subversion or ill will. The modifications they have carried out attempt to supply a political alibi for these fashionable keywords. Thus one speaks of "socialist pluralism," and just in case, the word "totalitarianism" is passed over in profound silence.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS MEETING ON ECONOMIC REFORM

LD221902 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The commission on economic reform questions has held a session in the office of the Council of Ministers. It includes representatives of academic and practical life, who often take differing views on the actions of the nation's economic mechanisms. Here is our report:

The session was chaired by the chairman of the commission, Prime Minister Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. He said that after 8 months of implementing the economic reform, many phenomena have emerged that require absolutely necessary corrections. The fate of the reform, the premier said, (?was) decided on the psychological, social and moral planes. If these factors are without credibility, the reform will not succeed on the economic level.

The members of the commission received a report on the implementation of the reform during the first 6 months. It states that the success of the reform will depend first on the degree to which the support of the work force and the majority of the public for the program of reform is obtained; second, on economic policy, especially on the correction by the authorities of the contradictions that remain; third, on the effectiveness of the reform mechanisms; and fourth, on the attitude of the leading cadres.

It was pointed out in the discussion that the reform continues to be implemented in conditions of a very difficult crisis. In view of this voices can be heard saying that in the face of such difficulties it would be better to postpone its implementation; that extraordinary command actions could be introduced and the reform could then begin with the situation permitted. It was stated during the discussion that this opinion cannot be accepted. The economic and social (?processes) that have begun cannot be held up; they must be improved and corrected.

The office of the government plenipotentiary for reform matters today presented several proposals for corrections: that prices be sorted out, unjustified profits be stopped and that contract price increases be counteracted. It also proposed that an anti-inflationary tax be introduced. This tax would be paid by enterprises on every price increase above those prices fixed on, for instance, 1 July 1982. This might brake the inflationary tendencies. Another proposal is that unjustified costs be taxed. For instance, currently, waste and poor quality of products or machines are all absorbed into purchase prices. Obviously [words indistinct] prices high. Taxing bad management may be a powerful incentive to pay attention to quality and to reduce waste.

The monopolistic attitude of certain factories and associations should also be counteracted. The preparation of an antimonopoly law is being considered. However, before this is done, an antimonopoly commission will be set up to counteract (?collusion) between monopolists and to counteract their actions that are detrimental to the market and to the public.

It was stated during the commission's discussion that the negative public view of the reform stems not from the principles of the reform itself but from the activities of many enterprises which strive to extort relaxations of the restrictions or principles of the reform. This applies to the raising of prices and the unwillingness to rationalize employment. However, there is less action to reduce production costs and increase productivity, although this is after all one of the most important conditions for the success of the reform.

The plenipotentiary's report and the discussion will provide the basis upon which the commission will draw conclusions on the further implementation of the reform and on the introduction of the unavoidable corrections that result from economic practice.

MADEJ INTERVIEWED ON DRAFT OF SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

AU231126 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Krzysztof Krauss interview with Deputy Minister Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission, on the draft of the national socioeconomic plan up to 1985 -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The document has been named: a 3-year plan for restoring economic equilibrium. What does this mean in practice?

[Answer] We have assumed that we will halt any further regression in the economy and any further drop in production and national income. This we should achieve this year. The main goal of the plan up to 1985 is to revitalize the economy and then stabilize it in at least some basic spheres: industrial production, agricultural production and the domestic market.

An important goal, to be implemented at the same time, is protecting the material situation of the poorest sections of society. This results from the class essence of the socialist state. In a situation where inflation has arisen and is rising too rapidly, this role of the state must be made especially prominent.

If we were to succeed in implementing the most favorable alternative of the plan foreseeing an average 5-percent growth in production per year, this would mean that by around 1985 industrial production would even be somewhat greater than it was in 1980. But with the least favorable alternative, which of course we want to avoid and I hope we will, a return by industrial production to its level before the crisis would occur at the beginning of the coming 5-year period.

In agricultural production, which will decide the level of subsistence, we foresee a 6-12-percent growth compared to the end of the last decade, depending on the alternative chosen. In every single alternative of the plan, therefore even in the least favorable one, the level of agricultural production should exceed its 1980 level.

We are assuming a rather high growth rate in exports, by an average of 4.7-6.8 percent a year. We estimate that with the kind of export outflow which we are envisaging in individual alternatives of the plan, a 10-17-percent increase in imports calculated in fixed prices would be feasible.

[Question] People often ask us, during meetings of TRYBUNA LUDU discussion clubs, among other places, why it is that although we can achieve a precrisis level of production already in the first half of the eighties, none of the plan's alternatives which have been submitted for discussion foresee a return to the former "precrisis" level of consumption within this time?

[Answer] This is because the growth rate of the national income for distribution will be lower than the growth rate of material production. Our production potential is not being fully exploited. In connection with this, the unit costs of production are enormous.

In order to remedy this, it is necessary to first increase the range of production, which will cause fixed costs to be spread among a greater quantity of products. Second, it is necessary to reduce all remaining costs. The consistent implementation of economic reform should help achieve this. If we satisfy this condition, the national income thus created could reach a precrisis level in 1985 -- this is foreseen by one of the plan's alternative proposals. But then the national income for distribution would be lower than it was in 1980.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because Poland is no longer living off credits, and we want and must start repaying the credits we have received. We will probably also have fewer goods to distribute than the amount we produce this year. Part of the created national income must from now on cover the repayment of the interest that has accumulated from previous financial obligations we have incurred. That is why we will only achieve a precrisis level of national income for distribution in the second half of the eighties.

But this growth in national income, with a simultaneous economizing in the amount of income spent on investment projects, should make it possible to increase consumption generally during the next 3 years by 6 to 14 percent, compared to 1982, depending on which plan alternative we finally implement.

[Question] Let us get back to the plan. Is it meant to be just a forecast or also an effective tool for the steering of socioeconomic processes by the state?

[Answer] Of course, our proposals also contain elements of a forecast, but part of them is definite. To be precise, they will be definite the moment the plan acquires legal power and becomes a Sejm law.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU221517 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Sep 82 p 4

[Krzysztof Bien report: "Poland and the Soviet Union -- Export Ideas"]

[Excerpt] Light industry is undoubtedly the sector in which there has been the most experience in cooperation with our Soviet partners. When the idea of broadening the level of cooperation between the Polish and Soviet economies was first broached a few months ago, it was in fact the light industry sector which revealed the extent of possible mutual advantages. One example of the development of such cooperation is the contribution of Polish technology in the field of natural and synthetic textile processing. It is an area in which we have many attractive propositions to offer our Soviet partners.

Scientific and technological cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union is not, of course, a new thing. It already has behind it a lengthy tradition and impressive achievements. There has been a mutual exchange of technical ideas, technology and licenses for quite some time. Together we are determining joint specialization programs and undertaking technological research. Warsaw was the setting a month ago for the 22d consecutive Polish-Soviet session of the International Subcommittee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation, and it was during this meeting that a list of new areas for such cooperation in the near future was drawn up. Even so, the possibilities for Polish-Soviet cooperation on scientific and technological matters are even wider. Evidence of this is the initiative just taken by our light industry.

The research base of our light industry has at its disposal an impressive array of completed research projects, many of its own technological breakthroughs in the processing of natural and synthetic fibers, and the capability to produce much of the machinery we use domestically. Among these we can find not only projects which have already been completed and utilized in industry, but also those which-- though promising -- have not yet been introduced for various reasons. It is the opinion of our specialist that many of these projects will be of interest to our Soviet partners.

It was through the initiative of the department of advanced technology in the Ministry of Chemical and Light Industry that a list was made of areas of completed and continuing research and technological projects which may be of specific interest to the USSR. This list was presented to visiting USSR Deputy Minister of Light Industry V.S. Anikin during the latter part of August 1982.

According to Deputy Minister V.S. Anikin's preliminary appraisal, no less than 80 percent of the work shown to him will be of interest to both light industry workshops and institutes in the USSR, said Tadeusz Klosinski, director of the Department of International Cooperation at the Ministry of Chemicals and Light Industry.

It is evident that even after only a cursory review of the situation (Deputy Minister V.S. Anikin visited a few institutes and industrial plants during his visit) the solutions to many of the various technological problems hampering Soviet industry are to be found right here, in Poland. And thanks to the anticipated cooperation, it may become easier to deal with them. All Polish offers of research in the field of light industry will in a short time be presented to Soviet plants and establishments. It is expected that contact will soon be established between those who are already directly interested.

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES GOODS RATIONED IN OCTOBER

LD221750 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services has announced that in October the following changes will be introduced to the principles governing rationed sales which apply in September:

The rationed sale of so-called "blue" powdered milk for infants is to be suspended. It will be on sale to every customer. In connection with difficulties which mean that there will be considerably less chocolate, both chocolate and chocolate-coated products will be sold on the 100-gram chocolate coupon; for the candy coupon, however, or as an alternative to alcohol and cigarettes, only ordinary candy, including fruit-drops, will be sold.

At the same time, the ministry recalls that in October it will be possible to purchase sugar on the meat coupons of ration books, in the proportion of 1.5 kg of sugar per 1 kg of meat and meat products. The September ration books become invalid at the end of the month, with the exception of coupons for detergents, on type "(?P)" ration books and for cotton wool on "O" ration books.

DRAFT SPECULATION LAW PRESENTED TO SEJM

LD222100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The government draft updating the law passed a year ago on combatting speculation has been presented to the Sejm. The draft's authors stress that the phenomenon of speculation has intensified recently and new modes have come into being. This is acutely damaging to society and demands that more energetic and effective measures be taken. It is proposed that new types of crimes and misdemeanors be defined; that the scope of individual regulations of the law be extended, and also that the powers of the bodies set up to investigate speculation crimes and misdemeanors be increased.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON HARVEST

LD222252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Henryk Podwojcik interview with Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Jerzy Wojtecki -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Minister, how would you summarize the agricultural situation? Everybody is interested in what is happening in the countryside. The situation is beginning to normalize; it is slightly better than before. Not such a bad harvest is envisaged -- there are perhaps fewer potatoes, and fewer vegetables, but there was a good grain harvest, and, in view of that, we can perhaps calculate on having more food. People want to know about this.

[Answer] We are half way through the potato gathering. The sugar beet campaign has started. Sugar refineries are starting work. Farmers are scrupulously gathering fodder to prepare for the winter. There will be less fodder than last year, but some is of better quality. This includes hay and potatoes. Potatoes are of better quality, therefore there should be fewer lost in storage. There will be more straw, which can form an excellent fodder reserve this year.

This year the government has promised to supply fodder to farmers in exchange for delivered grain. Some farmers view this positively, but in some places this is not understood and farmers think that it is better to save their own grain for fodder. It is a mistake to think that rye can be ground for fodder: its value is low especially compared with the supplied fodders. Everything is being done to persuade farmers to exchange. This will mean more grain and more livestock.

The grain procurement is proceeding correctly. We thought that by the end of September we would buy 2.5 million, perhaps slightly more, tons of grain. I think that the procurement plan will be met to this extent. Unfortunately, however, in 13 voivodships 1.3 million tons have been procured, and in the remainder 1 million tons have been procured. So, when we view this procurement on a voivodship basis we do not have such optimism, because there are voivodships where no more than 1 percent of grain production has been procured, and there are some where 20 and more than 20 percent of grain production has been procured.

[Question] Does this depend exclusively on people? Moreover, the towns are looking to see if the villages produce enough of everything. Everybody wants to see if there will be enough until the next harvest.

[Answer] Most farmers also see it this way. They work hard. If that were not the case, with the current shortages in the basic means of production, the fields and the procurement would have looked much worse.

But there is a lack of knowledge in places which, coupled with the weak work of agricultural services, means that in some places the exchange of seeds, for example, is going badly, and farmers understimate the exchange of grain for fodder.

[Question] What about the situation in the procurement of potatoes, fruit, vegatables and preserves in the food market?

[Answer] The procurement of meat is not too bad, although the range of this procurement has changed -- to the detriment of consumers I think, because we are buying more beef and less pork, and our consumers would like more pork.

Where potatoes are concerned, we have bought 350,000 tons of potatoes, and we need 800,000-900,000 tons in the fall period. I think we will buy them; there should be no problems here.

The procurement of milk [words indistinct] somewhat lower than last year, but, for the time being, it is sufficient to satisfy basic requirements. So, I think that we will last through the winter period, well, at any rate, there will be the basic goods which are subject to rationing.

We also have a sufficient quantity of butter and other fats. We have not produced as much rape oil as we wanted, because our rape harvest was lower, so we have had to increase our imports. We import soybeans rather than oil, so that by extracting fat from it we can have appropriate fodder.

There is sufficient fruit and vegetables. There is an enormous apple (?crop). We even encounter criticism that we cannot cope with them all. I would say that over 00 distilleries which produce spirits from apples have started up because we do not have enough factories to produce juices or fruit puree. However, I do not think that the applies will be wasted. There may be, perhaps, less of some vegetables, but not by as much as there was during the year.

MINISTER OF LABOR INTERVIEWED ON SOCIAL MATTERS

AU221208 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18-19 Sep 82 p 1, 2

[Bozena Papiernik interview with Antoni Rajkiewicz, minister of labor, wages and social affairs: "Wages, Labor, Social Policy" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Minister, where do you see the greatest weaknesses in our social policy and where do you see the trump cards if we restrict ourselves by mutual agreement to areas covered by the Ministry of Labor's activity?

[Answer] I will not speak about the trump cards; let the facts speak about them. As far as weaknesses are concerned, the area of wages is in a particular state of confusion, which is the result of separating wages from individual work efficiency and its quality. One of the basic tasks of the Ministry of Labor right now is to try and prepare a concept of basic reform for the wage system according to the rules of economic reform. In the light of these rules, pay raises not justified by a growth in production and work efficiency would be purposeless, to say nothing of the fact that there are no funds for it. I will remind you that a brochure entitled "How Much, To Whom, For What?" prepared by our experts has been available for several days. This is a basis for discussion on future policy and wage systems.

[Question] Mr Minister, while we are talking about wages I want to touch on a matter connected with them -- income policy. The community wants it to be just; it wants, among other things, persons and groups of people with the largest incomes to be burdened with the effects of the crisis as much as possible. What can you say about an equalizing tax on individual incomes?

[Answer] We have agreed on a common stance with the Ministry of Finance concerning this measure. We propose that a universal equalizing tax cover all groups of people without exception, therefore, it should cover workers, the private sector and pensioners. For instance, some of the recently granted pensions are very high.

We believe that one must distinguish between family income and the income earned by one person in the family, taking into consideration the number of dependents in a given household. So this tax will not greatly affect working families with many children, and even where earnings are large these are spread out among many persons in any case. An equalizing tax is only one way to put a tax on the highest incomes. At the same time, we are implementing a policy of particularly high prices for articles which are currently recognized as luxury above-standard goods.

[Question] We have spoken up to now about the ministry's reform deeds. Let us now discuss its protective activities aimed at giving the citizen social protection. One has to admit that a lot is being done to help families who are in the most difficult situation.

[Answer] In this area, the most depends on work institutions, their committees, social services and managements. Right now the supply of food and other priority articles is the most important matter. We spoke during the latest conference of representatives from factory social committees from the largest plants about the need for efficient factory canteens and workers' buffets and about the need for goods which are in short supply to reach the workers, especially those working hard, directly. We support the reactivation of workers' supply departments in the largest work institutions. During the final quarter of this year, work institutions will receive coupons for some priority industrial goods which are to be distributed. It is a question of distributing them fairly, and this should be obvious.

[Question] And the final question -- next year a range of new laws and solutions concerning social insurance is to come into effect. The new retirement law is being widely publicized -- an exceedingly important legal act, especially for the 5.3 million pensioners. Besides this, what kind of insurance innovations can be expected next year?

[Answer] As of 1 January 1985 the rules on family benefits will be changed and set in order. The purpose is to include among the benefits supplementary for family members of workers such as pensioners, and to make the level of benefits correspond to the amount of income earned by each person in the family. Above all, as I have said, the purpose is to set in order the hitherto loose system of benefits. We will also withdraw the preference which has been given up to now to cases involving many children, since this solution, which was once useful on account of the growth in the birth rate, is no longer socially justifiable.

On 1 April 1983 a new law on alimony will most probably come into effect. Its bill has been prepared by the ministry.

A bill on insurance benefits for private farmers is also being prepared by the Sejm. Considerable difficulties are occurring here on how to finance these benefits. Social insurance expenditures have gone up so rapidly recently that it was necessary to raise the insurance contributions paid by work institutions from 25 percent to 33 percent as of 1 July. However, the contributions paid by farmers remained the same. It may also be necessary next year to raise the contributions paid by socialized work institutions. It is all the more necessary to establish the level of contributions payable by them.

In order to give a picture of the huge rise in insurance expenditure, right now it takes two people working in the socialized economy to maintain one pensioner, whereas in the sixties this ratio was one to four. Good social protection costs money and it must cost the entire working community a great deal. In light of this, the need to increase work efficiency can be seen more clearly, so that, among other things, part of the national income can be allotted to those who created it in the past.

ORZECHOWSKI SPEAKS ON IDEOLOGY AT GDANSK MEETING

AU221037 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Sep 82 pp 1,2

[Report on speech by Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski at the 17 September First Voivodship Ideological Conference in Gdansk]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the discussion, M. Orzechowski stressed that the Gdansk conference is a result and substantiation of the first All-Poland Ideological-Theoretical Conference and that it develops the thesis presented at the seventh Central Committee plenum, which is that a hunger for ideology is evident in our party at the present time. This is because ideological activity, M. Orzechowski stressed, imparts meaning to our work and maps out the goals and directions of the actions of the party and the socialist state. Marxist ideology is a source of the party's moral strength, it creates a feeling that what has been done is correct and supplies political and social reasons why it pays to struggle and score victories. Ideological cohesion and unity and an uncompromising struggle against all kinds of deviations is a prerequisite for a fruitful dialogue with communities that hold different views, M. Orzechowski stressed. But this dialogue must not be taken to mean that we renounce our world outlook. In our propaganda and educational work we must be faithful to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, oppose the dissemination of ideas that are at odds with socialism and skillfully exploit the rich revolutionary traditions of the Polish workers class. Speaking of the tasks of the activists of the party's ideological front, M. Orzechowski said that they must at all times possess honest, profound and up-to-date knowledge as well as the skills to convert people to the correct principles of Marxism.

Addresses Teachers

LD210630 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] On the eve of the new academic year, members of the PZPR who are lecturers in the political and social sciences at Warsaw schools of higher education met at the Warsaw party committee.

Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the party Central Committee, reported on the socio-political situation in the country. It was stated in the course of the session that the social sciences cadre is faced with a none too easy task. It was stressed that the social-scientific disciplines have not always been given their due and that their status is being restored today. The need to inculcate students with a more profound sociopolitical knowledge and to prepare them to judge events for themselves was discussed. Preliminary programmatic assumptions for the present year were also worked out. They will be submitted for consultation within the individual higher educational establishments.

RAKOWSKI, KALKUS ATTEND PARTY MEETINGS

LD230302 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Sept -- Progress in the implementation of the tasks ensuing from the resolutions of the 9th PUWP Congress are being analysed by PUWP organizations, now inaugurating their report campaign, at their meetings at various levels. It is said that thanks to concrete initiatives the party's prestige and credibility is being restored.

Current socio-political and economic issues of the country are also reviewed by voivodship defense committees which assess the way of so!ving problems of interest to the (?society).

Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski took part in a party organization meeting at the Polish Press Agency today. Views were exchanged on the country's socio-political and economic situation and prospects for coming out of the crisis.

The tasks set by the decisions of the 9th PUWP CC plenary meeting devoted to youth were discussed by the PUWP village community committee at Tarnow Podgorny in the Poznan Voivodship. The meeting was attended by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau Stanislaw Kalkus. The participants in the meeting assessed the to-date course of the implementation of instructions set forth by the CC plenum concerning problems of young generation in the countryside, as well as the activities of youth organizations in the rural milieu.

CZECHOWICZ ADDRESSES LODZ PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

AU211359 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Sep 82 p 4

[Jan Kraszewski report: "The Process of Democratization Must Serve To Strengthen the State"]

[Text] On the 15th of this month a meeting took place at the PZPR Lodz Committee headquarters between Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee and a team of party councillors from the Lodz People's Council.

Also present were nonparty councillors, members of other political parties, high-ranking leaders of people's councils and committee heads. Prof Mieczyslaw Serwinski, chairman of the Lodz People's Council, spoke at the meeting.

The meeting participants heard a report presented by T. Czechowicz with regard to the sociopolitical state of the country and its voivodships. They were then acquainted with the resolutions passed by the LODZ party committee's executive concerning the work carried out by councillors who are party members.

In his speech Comrade Czechowicz referred to the events of August 1980, emphasizing that the party has since that time acquired much new experience, as has the workers class. It therefore becomes essential to preserve and continue all these positive elements leading to the reform of the economy and its society. These are irreversible processes. The democratization process which is underway must be a tool for strengthening the state since only this may effectively guarantee permanence and save it from anarchy.

Speaking of the activities of the People's Council, Secretary T. Czechowicz commented that the party is still far from directing them. He concurrently proposed that the self-governing committees of the councils help create a platform of cooperation within which the self-governing workers councils of the voivodship could function.

Both the party and the government leadership are under constant public scrutiny. Public opinion is especially sensitive to any slips or superficial activities, continued Comrade Czechowicz. This is another reason why it is so difficult for us to reestablish trust, particularly since the economic situation continues to be difficult despite its actual improvement.

This was followed by questions from the councillors, who offered many informative examples relating to the need for a more effective functioning of the administration, the use of the existing economic reserves and the liquidation of social anomalies.

Meets With Town Councillors

LD190914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] The deep conviction that only full normalization of all fields of political and economic life creates a foundation for the rapid overcoming of the crisis accompanies the party's actions, as well as those undertaken by the voivodship defense committees.

A meeting took place recently in Lodz between Tadeusz Czechowicz, Politburo member and first secretary of the Lodz party committee, and a group of town councillors. They discussed the sociopolitical and economic situation of the country and region, and formulated the view that if regional authorities are to be jointly responsible for the implementation of the plans they should participate in their preparation.

In the party organization of the Narew cotton industry works in Lomza the main subjects of all meetings are: problems concerning economic reform, and the restoration of employees' self-management.

Addresses WKO Meeting

LD192048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] PAP has reported on party meetings and discussions and meetings of voivodship defense committees [WKO] in individual regions of the country. Such a meeting was held in Lodz and was attended by Tadeusz Czechowicz, Politburo member and first secretary of the Lodz party committee. In his speech, he stressed that nothing can hold back the social and economic reforms. There is no return either to the situation before August 1980 or before December 1981. At present, he stated, the main platform of dialogue and cooperation of all forces, which from patriotic motives want to serve the country and get it out of the crisis, is created by the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth.

During a WKO meeting in Zielona Gora, tasks emerging from the recent analyses and recommendations of the Military Council of National Salvation were discussed. The WKO chairman Zielona Gora Governor Col Walerian Mikolajczak, announced a determined struggle by the party with all manifestations of evil. During the meeting it was decided to reactivate nine more worker self-management organizations in Zielona Gora Voivodship.

NEW COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL REBIRTH FORMED IN LODZ

LD181914 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 18 Sep 82

["Temporary Voivodship PRON Council Set Up in Lodz" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Sept -- A founding meeting of the voivodship temporary council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON) organized by the Commission for Cooperation of Political Parties and Associations of Lay Catholics was held in Lodz, central Poland, today. The meeting was chaired by chairman of the People's Council in Lodz, Professor Mieczyslaw Serwinski, M.P.

In his opening address Professor Serwinski mentioned considerable achievements of the movement of national rebirth in Lodz Voivodship, which is reflected in the activity of 150 civic committees of national rebirth (OKON) affiliating several thousand people.

Next, the meeting was presented with a list of members of the voivodship temporary PRON council including 136 names of people from different circles; party members and people with no party affiliation, believers and non believers, representatives of the scientific and cultural milieu, workers, farmers, youth, lay Catholics, the military, and craftsmen.

In their speeches the participants in the discussion came out with full support for the idea of national accord, often declaring the readiness of the organizations they represented to join the movement.

The floor was also taken by the PUWP CC Political Bureau member and first secretary of the Lodz PUWP Committee Tadeusz Czechowicz who said that "the participants in the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth should be characterized by the will to act, and need for action. For it is only through work that we can change anything in Poland, rebuild conditions for participation in the social and political life for all those who want to take part in it to the benefit of socialist Poland. It is also necessary to create an atmosphere of condemnation for every kind of injustice, of a struggle against negative phenomena."

Igor Sikirycki, a home army soldier, writer, poet, and social activist with no party affiliation was elected chairman of the voivodship temporary PRON council in Lodz.

The voivodship temporary PRON council in Lodz launched an appeal to the community in that region to take an active part in all the efforts aimed at social accord and reconciliation, at the overcoming of the crisis and the further development of Poland.

INSPECTION BEGINS IN OLSZTYN VOIVODSHIP

LD202258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] The comprehensive control operation in Olsztyn Voivodship began today. For 2 weeks, under the leadership of the Armed Forces Inspectorate chief, Gen Wladyslaw Mroz, the basic socioeconomic sectors of the voivodship will be inspected, particularly the work of the local administration and the functioning of various public utilities services. Employees of a number of ministries and central administrative offices are taking part in the inspection alongside the Armed Forces Inspectorate. An innovation is the inclusion in the inspection commission of representatives of local society.

In a parallel check, the problems of party political work in the voivodship, including the activity of party echelons and organizations, are being tackled. This work is being carried out by a control team from the PZPR Central Auditing Commission.

GORYWODA ATTENDS ZIELONA GORA PARTY SESSION

LD282258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Report by Maciej (Szafanski) from Zielona Gora]

[Excerpt] Today Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, participated in a plenary session of the Zielona Gora Voivodship PZPR Committee. The session dealt with an assessment of the implementation of the economic reform in the voivodship and the report-back campaign within the party. Obviously the participants mainly concentrated on the former subject. Both the discussion paper and the discussion itself pointed out the many elements of the reform which had manifested themselves in the course of the past 8 months. There are also the first signs of an improvement in the economy of the voivodship. However, the speakers concentrated above all on the shortcomings and inadequacies of the old system.

LESZNO, KALISZ PARTY COMMITTEES HOLD SESSIONS

LD212120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] The Leszno and Kalisz voivodship party committees gathered for plenary sessions today.

In Leszno, the main directions and essence of political organizational activity, in connection with preparations for the reporting campaign in the voivodship party organizations, were discussed. It was stated that the reporting campaign, which is to begin soon, will be taking place in a difficult sociopolitical and economic situation. An important task during the campaign should be an anlysis of the state of party organizations. Matters involving young people demand particular care. The effectiveness of dealings with them is still unsatisfactory. Also, the process of reactivation of employee self-management is proceeding too slowly.

At the Kalisz Voivodship party committee plenum, the tasks of the voivodship party organization in the area of education and upbringing, which are outlined in the resolution of the ninth Central Committee plenum, were defined. Methods of improving early training in educational establishments were debated. In the discussion it was said that, with the participation of school basic party organizations and patrons of youth organizations, a programmed dialogue with young people on subjects of particular interest to them, including those which are most difficult and most controversial, should be started.

RAKOWSKI CONDEMNS ARTIST EVADING SOCIAL LIFE

LD211548 Warsaw PAP in English 1403 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 20 Sept. -- Leading representatives of the Polish culture convened in Warsaw's Lazienki Palace today for an inauguration of the 1982-1983 cultural year.

During the ceremony, writers, artists and film makers were presented with the prime minister awards for their art creations for children and youth in 1982.

Addressing the gathering, Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski said that "while recognizing the sensibility of the men of culture and art to the phenomena taking place in the world they live in, and particularly those which have a social dimension, we do not and cannot accept the little-minded evasion of participation in the social life, nor -- in extreme cases -- the attempts at creating opposition arrangements to the policy of the state.

"We will be patiently persuading culture-makers and artists, who think it their duty to manifest their independence by refusing to participate in events addressed to a popular audience...that this is not the right road."

The psychological and political tensions in which we have been living since August 1981 are a passing phenomenon, continued Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

We are returning with difficulty to the normal state, to the stabilization of the socio-economic relations. But we shall return to them because such are the laws of life, the laws of social development. And when we attain this goal, everyone of us will have to answer himself the question what he himself has done to reach this goal as fast as possible.

The durable principles of the cultural policy of our socialist state are commonly known. This policy is aimed to ensure unrestricted development of various forms of artistic expression and multidirectional creative search. Our policy towards the creators of culture is featured by clear criteria. We want to persuade and attract, and not to discourage. Even if in the whirl of big vehement changes, which our nation is passing through, some extremes do appear -- these phenomena should be viewed in appropriate proportions. In the first place, they must be perceived by the creators, the opinion-making circles.

The young Poles who took an active part in the transformations which swept Poland after August 1980 did not protest because of their dislike to socialism but because they did not see consistence in the realization of the socialist ideals. I mentioned this, said Mieczslaw F. Rakowski, at the Sejm meeting on May 3 which, for the first time in the history of People's Poland, was entirely devoted to the issues of culture. I cannot fail to express my regret that the policy of openness proclaimed during that speech has been belittled by some part of the creators, said the vice-premier.

MINISTER ON REVISED HISTORY CURRICULUM IN SCHOOLS

LD212206 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 21 Sep 82

["News Conference on Youth Education (by Piotr Goc and Malgorzata Tryc)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 21 Sep -- In Poland under martial law, schools are operating normally, and the forces of opposition will not hamper the process of normalization in education, Deputy Education Minister Gen Jan Czapla told a news conference for foreign journalists here today.

General Czapla referred to a number of issues concerning education and youth, which are of interest to the foreign public opinion, and said that certain centres were deliberately exaggerating the participation of school youth in the August 31 disturbances. School pupils constituted 6.5 per cent of the people detained for their involvement in riots on that day. The number of [words indistinct] also was very marginal. They were a fraction of promille [as received] of the 8-million-strong body of pupils [word indistinct] 450,000-strong body of pedagogues in Poland.

The deputy minister pointed up to a low level of historical consciousness among youth, which had been partly due to the abandonment of history teaching in some types of secondary schools during the past dozen or so years as well as to the imperfect history teaching programmes in the remaining schools.

The deputy minister said that the education authorities were now introducing changes to the history teaching programmes, especially as concerns the inter-war period -- with such taboo subjects as the Polish-Soviet war or the posture of Jozef Pilsudski.

General Czapla pointed out that, in spite of the opinions spread out here and there, the programme of education in Polish schools takes into account ideological pluralism, recognizing, for example, the role of Christian traditions in the development of writing in Poland. However, he noted that the school is a lay institution, which is accepted by the Episcopate, and the issue of religious emblems in schools would be a subject of talks between the education authorities and Episcopate representatives in the immediate future.

Emphasizing that the state has the right to require of the teachers to carry out their duties in accordance with the teacher's charter, General Czapla stated that an estimated [words indistinct] 70 teachers lost their jobs during the martial law period.

Minister for Youth Andrzej Ornat said in his speech that by creating this ministerial office, the Polish Government used the experience of other countries, mainly Hungary, the GDR, Finland and France.

He announced that in the wake of the recently adopted government programme on the occupational and life start of youth, a Sejm bill on youth was now in the making.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION DECIDES TO HOLD CONGRESS

LD202306 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] During the second plenary session of the founding committee of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic, a resolution was adopted in support of the idea of accord between all the social forces in Poland that are based on the constitutional principles. The resolution states that the strongest expression of this idea is found in the development of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, which is becoming the platform for cooperation open to all constructive social forces.

We wish, the resolution states, actively to participate in this movement in the press, radio, and television, to popularize its experiences, support its initiatives and contribute to giving concrete form to its intentions.

It was decided to convene the first congress of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic by 20 January 1983 at the latest.

A resolution was also adopted in which the representatives of the Polish journalists expressed their resolute protest against Israel's criminal aggression against Lebanon and against the massacre of the Palestinians in that country.

BRIEFS

GRAIN, POTATO PROCUREMENT -- In order that the most pressing needs may be met, it is necessary this year to purchase 5 million tons of grain and almost 1.2 million tons of potatoes. Private and collective farms have so far delivered over 2.27 million tons of grain and 400,000 tons of potatoes to procurement points. The procurement of grain is proceeding most efficiently in Bydgoszcz, Wroclaw and Jelenia Gora voivodships. It is being done least efficiently in Siedloe, Krakow and Nowy Sacz voivodships. [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 82 LD]

FOREIGN TRADE COMPANY -- The first foreign trade limited company in Poland has been set up in Lodz. It has 46 clothing plants as members and is called the Association for Foreign Trade in Clothing. Fifty-one percent of the shares in the company belongs to the State Treasury, represented by the Foreign Trade Ministry, and the remaining 49 percent to the plants. The company's authorities will be appointed by 15 October. The supreme forum will be a general assembly. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 Sep 82 LD]

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT VASLUI RALLY 22 SEP

AU221545 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1343 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 22 September mass rally in Vaslui Municipality -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: I want to begin by conveying to you, to all the inhabitants of Vaslui Municipality and county, warm, revolutionary greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself. [cheers, applause] We have come to Vaslui on a working visit. As the song goes, we want to see how the Moldavians live and work. [cheers]

In Birlad Municipality we visited two enterprises: a ball-bearing factory and a factory for abrasives. At Husi we visited two enterprises and in Vaslui we visited a chemical enterprises and a machine-building plant. We also visited a livestock farm and the Perieni research station -- the only one of its kind in our country -- which is working on soil conservation and amelioration and on combating soil erosion. What can I tell you, dear comrades? [cheers] Generally speaking, [cheers] what can I tell you? Generally speaking we were favorably impressed. We noted with great satisfaction the new life of the Moldavians in all the units we visited and in the towns and villages we passed through. We noted their resolute work to implement the 12th congress decisions and the new life that has been created in Vaslui, as is the case throughout Moldavia and throughout our country. [applause, cheers]

It has been 15 years since the territorial-administrative reoganization of our country and since the establishment of the counties, or rather their reorganization. We may now assert that that reorganization proved to be extremely correct. It paved the way for rapid development in all our counties and one example in point is Vaslui. [cheers] The ball-bearing factory I visited used to manufacture 1.5 million ball-bearings; today it produces 42 million and in 1985 it will produce 50 million high-quality ball-bearings. [applause] The abrasives factory is new; it was commissioned last year but is already manufacturing high-quality products. In general, in past years Birlad has been rapidly developing. Husi, which was practically devoid of any industry, now has several modern enterprises and has become a modern town in which the working people have an ever richer and prosperous life and work. [cheers]

At the time of the county reorganization Vaslui had practically no industry. Currently it has 13 industrial enterprises and a strong industrial basis. Today I visited two of those enterprises and I want to note with great pleasure that both the chemical and the machine-building enterprises manufacture good quality products. I know that the other enterprises in Vaslui and in the rest of the county have also obtained good results and are endeavoring to fulfill their plan tasks for this year and for the entire 5-year plan. That is why we were favorably impressed. At the same time we can assert that the achievements attained in Vaslui clearly demonstrate the correctness of our Communist Party's policy of deploying industry and developing agriculture and deploying the production forces throughout the territory of our country. This permits all working people throughout the entire fatherland to have access to and to enjoy wonderful conditions for work, study, science and culture and to be certain of continuously increasing incomes and material and intellectual well-being. This is the result of the party's policy and of building socialism in Romania. [applause, cheers]

For all these results obtained by the Vaslui working people I want to convey warm congratulations from this great mass rally to the collectives of working people in each of the enterprises I visited as well as to all other working people in Vaslui Municipality and Vaslui County. I want to wish them ever great successes in optimally fulfilling the plan for this year and for the entire 5-year plan.

Vaslui County has a modern industry equipped with sophisticated installations and machines. It is now necessary to take every possible measure to ensure complete utilization of existing facilities, to continuously increase the production and labor productivity, to continuously improve quality and raise the technical level and to enhance the efficiency of all economic activities. The Moldavians of Vaslui must demonstrate that on becoming workers in modern enterprises they have learned how to optimally work and are in no way inferior to workers in other areas or in other countries. On the contrary, they are diligent and skilled and can demonstrate the capabilities of the Moldavians -- like that of the other working people -- to master the most advanced technology and to produce high-quality products and machines. [applause, cheers]

I did not visit many agricultural units. However, at the ones we did visit we saw that the fall crops look good and that there are good chances for obtaining a good corn crop, although it is true that the grain, the cereal crops, have not been too satisfactory. However, I think that that can be made up, to a certain extent, by the corn and other fall crops so that in the coming year Vaslui can obtain agricultural production on a par with the diligence of its cooperative members and agricultural workers.

I know that that is possible and we must strive to raise Vaslui agriculture to a higher level. [applause] I formed a particularly good impression of the soil conservation and amelioration station. Indeed, good results have been obtained since my previous visit. The area in which the station and its manager are working is indeed a model of land and production organization and an example of how much production there can be in this area when agricultural systems are correctly applied, when the land is worked scientifically and when every possible effort is made to achieve maximum yields. I want to convey particular congratulations to the entire collective and to the manager of the station for the results obtained and to express the hope that Vaslui County will resemble the Perieni station within a few years [cheers] and that similar centers will be established throughout the country. [applause, cheers]

The corn we saw today at that station can produce yields of 10,000-12,000 tons this year -- 10-12 tons of 10,000-12,000 kg. [sentence as heard] This demonstrates that it is possible for Vaslui to become a great grain producer. The comrades there obtained 5,400 [presumably kg] of wheat, which is several times higher than the county production average. Corn yields were also far superior to the rest of the county. Therefore, the agrotechnical systems tested at the Perieni station must help raise the level of the county agriculture within a few years -- that is 2-3 years -- so that grain yields should increase 2-3 times. On that basis all agricultural production can be increased. [applause, cheers]

At this great mass rally I want to convey to all cooperative members and to all peasants congratulations for the results obtained and especially wishes for good crops next year -- at least 3,000 kg of wheat per hectare as a county average and at least 4,000-4,500 kg of corn per hectare as a county average. [applause]

At present, comrades, we must work both in industry and in agriculture in the spirit of the 12th congress decisions to achieve a new quality; a new quality means a high quality, high productivity and efficiency. In agriculture, that means yields in keeping with the efforts that our state has made and continues making to develop agriculture. It must be clear to us that the resources we have amassed in agriculture and industry and the great investments we have made, especially in the past 15 years, must now give returns in terms of high quality production, of a superior value, and that we must rapidly increase the national income and national wealth as the only means of ensuring the further development of our socialist fatherland and of continuously improving the people's material and intellectual well-being. [cheers, applause]

In this spirit the working people's councils in all sectors and all working people, party organizations and mass organizations must act in complete unity to appropriately ensure the fulfillment of their important tasks in all fields. As owners, producers and consumers, the working people must demonstrate that they are able to master the country's riches, the means of production and everything that is being achieved in Socialist Romania. As the country's real masters, they must act with great responsibility to illustrate the strength and ability of our people -- masters of their destiny -- to forge a free and independent life and to ensure a constant flourishing of Socialist Romania, the victory of the comprehensively developed socialist society and its firm advance toward communism. [cheers, chants]

Taking into consideration the new modern enterprises -- as I mentioned on the occasion of the opening of the new school year -- particular attention has to be paid in Vaslui, too, to improving the level of professional and technical knowledge of the working people, of the workers, technicians, engineers and the leadership cadres both in industry and agriculture and other sectors. We must understand, comrades, that what is essential now is to be able to operate perfectly the highly technical equipment and to produce equipment and products which may compete with the best achievements at a world level. This is one of the vital matters in insuring the implementation of the party program and the 12th congress decision regarding a new quality. A new quality means a new quality of work, a high level of professional, technical andscientific training. It is necessary, dear comrades, to do everything to perfectly acquire the latest knowledge, to master and operate machines with increasingly better results. You must become good workers, good engineers and good communists and revolutionaries -- builders of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

Similarly, it is necessary to intensify the political-educational activity of improving the revolutionary and political conscience based on the most progressive revolutionary concept about the world and life, the concept of dialectical and historic materialism and of the noble ideas of scientific socialism. Only in this manner will we become truly good workers, technicians, good engineers, good revolutionaries and good patriots; only thus will we serve the fatherland, the people, their independence and sovereignty and only thus will we serve the cause of socialism and communism.

It is necessary for us to improve and constantly perfect the leadership in all units, enterprises and in all sectors. The broad democratic framwork created by our socialist system ensures the direct participation of the people's masses in managing all sectors and in drafting the country's domestic and foreign policy. The workers, intellectuals, peasants and all working people and all our people must assume responsibility in directly participating in formulating the development program and in properly managing and leading enterprises, towns, villages and counties and our fatherland. Being owners and leaders of our country requires responsibility, discipline and the firm engagement of each individual in the service of the fatherland, the peoples and Romania's independence. [cheers, chants]

On my way to the rally, a radio station was broadcasting verses from "Penes Curcanul" [Romanian poem] referring to the 9 people from Vaslui -- 10 together with the sergeant. Now there are not only 9 people here but tens of thousands of working people from Vaslui who have rallied to strengthen the contribution of the Vaslui people to consolidating the country's economic and political independence, the independence won in 1877. The independence won along with the revolution for social and national liberation must be consolidated and raised onto a new level with a strong and independent economy that will ensure our nation's true independence from all viewpoints. [cheers, chants]

We must never forget, comrades, that the strongholds we have to conquer are modern machines, plentiful crops, education, research and increased productivity and high quality in our overall activity.

I must state openly that the struggle that requires perseverance, skill and a maximum concentration of the creative energy and of the brainpower of each citizen in our fatherland is a more difficult struggle. As I stated at the opening of the school year, Romanians have illustrated that they have both brainpower and creative energy. Let us do all we can to conquer those wonderful strongholds of technology, science and of high productivity; those strongholds will ensure the elevation of Romania onto the bright peaks of communism, will strengthen the fatherland's independence and sovereignty and will ensure the people's well being. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends: By giving priority to implementing the 12th party congress decisions, the party and government of Socialist Romania do all they can to ensure conditions of peace and quiet for our people -- to contribute to the peace of all mankind -- because only under peaceful conditions will we be able to guarantee the implementing of the excellent program of building the most noble society in the world -- the communist society. [cheers, chants]

There are many complicated problems in the international arena. Two diametrically opposed political lines are confronting each other. On the one hand there is the imperialist policy of force, diktat and interference in the affairs of other countries, of redividing the spheres of influence. On the other hand there is the policy practiced by the broad masses, by more and more peoples, namely to completely stop the imperialist policy and to practice a new policy based on equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force and a policy that ensures each people's right to free development and progress as they desire, without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

Our party and state resolutely work to halt the aggravation of the international situation and to resolve all interstate relations through negotiations. Life shows that one should renounce the policy of force and the military path and that one should resolve problems through negotiations. No matter how difficult or long such negotiations may be, they are incomparably better than even the smallest military act of force. We must do our best to put an end to the policy of war and armaments. In this spirit, from this big mass rally, I would like to express our people's complete disapproval of the massacres committed several days ago against the peaceful population of Beirut, which claimed hundreds of victims, including a large number of women, children and old men -- people whose only guilt was that they were Palestinians wanting a fatherland of their own in which to live. [cheers, chants]

Condemning these inhuman acts and atrocities, we firmly speak out for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Beirut and Lebanon and for observing and guaranteeing Lebanon's independence and right to live in freedom. We also advocate a resolution of the Palestinian problem by setting up an independent Palestinian state, ensuring the existence of both an independent Palestinian state and of the Israeli state in the Middle East and developing relations of cooperation and peace between all Middle East peoples. This is in accordance with interests of the respective peoples and of peace and cooperation throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

We firmly support the Namibian people's struggle for independence and speak out for completely eliminating the apartheid policy in southern Africa and observing the independence of all African states. We call for an end to the fighting between Iran and Iraq and for a negotiated resolution of problems between these two states, including the restoration of relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between them.

Generally speaking, we believe it is time to take action to put an end to military conflicts everywhere and solve problems through negotiations. Romania firmly advocates an end to the arms race and the transition to disarmament, primarily nuclear. We actively participate, along with other European peoples, in the struggle for peace. Our 18 million signatures for peace as well as our peace appeal demonstrate the Romanian people's determination to work, along with other peoples, for a world of peace and independence and for ensuring the right of peoples to a free and independent life and existence. [cheers, chants]

As a developing socialist country, Romania works along with other developing countries for a new international economic order and for creating conditions to ensure the faster development of lagging countries, the establishment of equitable international relations, the socioeconomic development of each nation and the stability of the world economy with a veiw to promoting each nation's progress. [cheers, chants]

In order to resolve all these problems, it is necessary to strengthen the unity and cooperation of all anti-imperialist forces and all-peace loving peoples wishing to live in tranquility and independence. One should ensure the active participation of all states, regardless of size or social system, in resolving all problems. We believe that it is particularly important to create conditions for the participation of small and medium-sized countries and of developing and nonaligned states in resolving international problems since they are vitally interested in building a better and more just world. It is necessary to increase the role of the United Nations and other international bodies. We must ensure that the United Nations becomes an active factor in resolving international conflicts and problems, capable of firmly implementing decisions and resolutions adopted. [cheers, chants]

In the spirit of decisions taken by the 12th party congress, we develop broad relations with all socialist countries, primarily with our neighbors, of course. We believe that one should do everything possible to strengthen cooperation and unity between socialist countries, this being a prerequisite for asserting the force and prestige of socialism in the world and increasing the contribution of socialist countries to the cause of peace, cooperation and national independence. We firmly speak out for strengthening ties with developing countries and developed capitalist states on the basis of principles of peaceful coexistence, full equality of rights and respect for independence and sovereignty. Only by basing all interstate relations on these principles of equality, respect for independence and noninterference in domestic affairs can one ensure the peace and independence of peoples, the progress of each nation and the creation of a world of peace on our planet. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends: In conclusion I would like to express satisfaction at the impressions gained from this visit, concerning the work of working people, communists and all collective management bodies. I hope that the Vaslui working people will understand that, by not criticizing certain shortcomings in various fields of activity, I have expressed my confidence in the working people, communists and all managerial bodies that they will know how to work to eliminate deficiencies and to attain good results in all fields of activity. [cheers, chants] As you well know, all the country's counties are engaged in a competition for first place. If I am not wrong, Vaslui county has not yet succeeded in coming close to first place. But now you have a powerful industry, conditions for a good agriculture, experience and the necessary cadres. Above everything, you, the working people and all inhabitants of the county, are capable of doing wonders if you make all efforts and work harder. [cheers, chants]

You should work in such a way as to occupy a better place in the competition between counties and during the current 5-year plan you can occupy a front-ranking place, even first place in some fields of activity, provided you do everything for this. I wish you success. [cheers, chants] To paraphrase the verse of Vasile Alecsandri [Romanian poet], may you also raise the victory banner in the competition between counties. [cheers, chants] I am fully convinced that all Vaslui workers and working people will work in this spirit. With this conviction and trust, I wish you all ever greater successes, much health and happiness. [cheers, chants]

CEAUSESCU VISITS IASI CITY, COUNTY 22 SEP

AU221957 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today arrived in Iasi. He will pay a working visit to Iasi Municipality and County. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied by Comrades Elena Ceausescu, Emil Bobu and Gheorghe Oprea." Many enthusiastic people and Comrade Constantin Leonard, first secretary of the Isai county party committee, warmly welcomed the guests.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES TURKISH AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU211829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 21/9/1982 -- On Tuesday, September 21, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, received Sabahattin Ozbek, minister of agriculture and forestry of the Republic of Turkey, now visiting Romania at head of a delegation. The interview was attended by Ion Tesu, Romanian minister of agriculture and food industry. The interview occasioned an exchanged of cordial greetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and General Kenan Evren, head of the Republic of Turkey.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Turkey, with emphasis on the significance the understandings reached and decisions made during the top-level dialogue had for the development of those relations. The two sides pointed to the broad possibilities existant in the development of the Romanian-Turkish relations of close cooperation in the economic, technical-scientific and cultural domains and in the agricultural sector in particular, in which the two countries boast fine experience, as well as a steadily developing techinical-material base. The guest showed that during his visit to Romania a series of actions of cooperation in the field of agriculture were established. It was shown that the Romanian-Turkish development and collaboration was in the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of the promotion of a climate of good neighbourhood and productive cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Current international questions were approached with emphasis on the attention Romania and Turkey attach to the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, collaboration and good neighbourliness, the building of a real system of security and peace in Europe, the peaceful settlement of the conflicts in various parts of the globe, the halting of the arms race and the passage to real measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in particular. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

ALGERIAN MILITARY DELEGATION MEETS COMAN

AU211826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1756 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 21/9/1982 -- On September 21, Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received an Algerian military delegation led by Colonel (Mohamed Alleg), director of the Central Political Commissariat of the National Popular Army of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, now on a visit to Romania.

ANDREI RECEIVES VENEZUELAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU211828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/9/1982 -- On Tuesday, September 21, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs met with the delegation of the Chamber of Deputies of the congress of the Republic of Venezuela, led by Deputy Speaker Omar Higueras, now visiting Romania. On the occasion, the ascending course was highlighted of the relations between Romania and the Republic of Venezuela, strongly stimulated by the understandings reached during the top-level meetings and talks. The possibilities were assessed of dynamizing and diversifying the bilateral relations, with emphasis on the role the Romanian and Venezuelan parliamentary groups can play in that respect. Views were exchanged on questions of the international life which emphasized the two countries' wish to make all the efforts needed to ensure a climate of peace and cooperation in the world.

EVREN, STAMBOLIC END OFFICIAL TALKS 21 SEP

AU212136 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Gen Kenan Evren, president of Turkey, had their concluding exchange of views in Belgrade. The two statesmen positively appraised the present development of bilateral relations. It was mutually assessed that Gen Kenan Evren's visit to Belgrade constitutes a contribution to the advancement of Yugoslav-Turkish relations. President Kenan Evren invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit Turkey and express his wish that this visit may occur as soon as possible.

After the concluding of the official part of the talks, Petar Stambolic gave an informal dinner in honor of the head of the Turkish state. After the dinner, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, saw off President Evren, who left for Macedonia.

Turkish Leader Visits Macedonia

LD222108 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1711 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Skopje, September 22 (TANJUG) -- Successful Yugoslav-Turkish relations are an important contribution to the overall cooperation on the Balkans. This was stated today (Wednesday) by head of the Turkish state Kenan Evren and Presidency President of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Macedonia Angel Cemerski in Skopje, the capital of Macedonia.

In the talks the contribution which members of the Turkish nationality in Macedonia, as well as emigrants from Yugoslavia who today live and work in Turkey, can give to the development of friendly Yugoslva-Turkish relations, was stressed.

General Evren today also visited the town of Bitola, the second largest town in Macedonia, where Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the Turkish Republic and its first president, attended a military school. Evren also visited Ataturk's memorial room in the Museum of the Revolution in Bitola. General Evren ends his four-day visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow morning.

DRAGAN CONTINUES IRAQI VISIT, TALKS 22 SEP

LD230246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2119 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, September 22 (TANJUG) -- The bilateral Yugoslav-Iraq cooperation is developing very successfully in all fields. it was noted in talks held here yesterday between visiting Yugoslav Vice Premier Zvone Dragan and Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

Some international topics, especially the situation in the Middle East, were also discussed, and decisions of the recent Arab summit in Fes assessed as favourable. 'Aziz stressed Iraq's keen interests in ending the two-year war in the gulf by peaceful means, as well as its determination to protect its territorial integrity and independence, and the achievements of its revolution. Some questions of common interest from the field of non-aligned countries' activity and preparations for the seventh summit of the movement also came under discussion.

Vice Premier Dragan also had separate talks Wednesday morning with Iraqi Minister of Planning Samal Faraj and Minister of Transport 'Abd al-Jabber al-Asadi. The very intensive, substantive and friendly Yugoslav-Iraqi talks held in Baghdad lately are expected to contribute to an even more successful realization and promotion of cooperation between the two countries.

MOJSOV DEPARTS BELGRADE FOR NEW YORK, UN SESSION

LD231112 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1006 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, Sep 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov left for New York today (Thursday) to take part in the regular session of the UN General Assembly, as head of the Yugoslav delegation.

During this year's session foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries will hold a meeting to fix the date of the seventh conference of heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries. Ministers of the "77 nation group" of developing countries are also expected to meet at headquarters of the world organization to consider current questions of development.

It is expected that during his visit to New York Lazar Mojsov will have a number of meetings with other countries foreign ministers and delegation heads [word indistinct] the United Nations.

POLITIKA ASSAILS BEGIN'S 'ARROGANT RACISM'

AU221425 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Sep 82 p 2

[DJ. Radenkovic commentary: "Murderers"]

[text] Greatly alarmed, a stunned and shocked world has condemned the Beirut massacre as one of the most gruesome mass crimes since World War II and, with good reason, ascribed to Israel the main responsibility for this cruel deed. Any crime is terrible but this one is especially loathsome because its victims, all of them, were unprotected, helpless people, women, old people and children, because it was coolly planned and methodically carried out and because it was cynically incorporated into the diversified scheme of an obdurate aggression. Its extraordinary treachery emphasizes its indescribable horror.

An unbroken thread stretches from the massacre of 250 Palestinians carried out by the Jewish terrorist organization Irgun Zva'i Le'umi headed by Menachem Begin in the village of D'ir Yasin in April 1948 to the massacre of over 1,000 Palestinians in west Beirut in September 1982 which was carried out within the framework of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's strategy of violence. Having become head of government, Begin brought to this new position of his all the baggage of his past concepts, habits and means. The angry Israeli demonstrators who shouted at Begin that he is a murderer and who characterized his actions as fascist, well knew why they said it: a policy identified with aggression, an arrogant racism as the inspiration of policy and a brutal militarism as its tool -- all this inevitably gives rise to a fasicst way of thinking and acting. And there is yet another thing in which these demonstrators, who aroused the country's conscience, were right: Israel can cleanse its soul and future from the venomous sickness which is called Begin-Sharon only by removing these two planners of death.

The political and psychological consequences of the massacre in Beirut are obvious and diverse and they were deliberately planned. The great Israeli lie about a "stable and independent Lebanon" has been torn to pieces; it is clear that, on the contrary, Begin wants to have that country split and subordinated to him. With the Beirut massacre, he opened up a gap in relation to the Arabs which can never again be completely bridged and it is not accidental that he did it: He does not need a strategy of the reconciliation but a strategy of hatred. He wanted to show with the Beirut performance how little he cares for the voice of international conscience and public; and that, too, was not accidental and is part of the philosophy and tactic of total aggression.

What hurts, offends and angers mankind more than anything else in the face of such events are two kinds of helplessness: the inability to prevent such horrors before they happen and helplessness to punish its perpetrators after it happens. It is precisely for this reason that the question of strong, specific, strict and effective sanctions agatinst the state that has turned into a criminal must now be at the center of the world's attention. Begin and Sharon despise moral appeals and condemnations; it must be tangibly proved to them that crime does not pay. This is the basic demand of a shocked world. This is a great test for the United Nations. This is the most serious test for Israel's powerful protector, the United States. If the United States, with its political cover and economic gallantry, made it impossible to mete out a just punishment to Begin's Israel for its acts and to prevent its future crimes, it would open itself to inevitable accusations of direct complicity.

The massacre in west Beirut is the most tragic of all warnings. The only thing that would be more tragic would be if the world community failed to draw from it the necessary consequences for practical actions, even if only "at 5 minutes after 12 o'clock."

LCY PREPARED FOR CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

AU221823 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Sep 82 p 6

[TANJUG report]

[Text] As part of the preparations for the forthcoming third session of the LCY Central Committee, a meeting was held yesterday of the members of the Presidiums and of the executive secretaries of Presidiums of the Central and Provincial Committees of the League of Communists who are charged with the development of socioeconomic relations. The purpose of the session, which was chaired by Dragoslav Markovic, was to exchange experiences on the activities of the League of Communists in the republics and provinces in implementing the resolution of the 12th LCY Congress and the accord on concrete directions of League of Communists actions in solving economic problems.

The Central Committee, Markovic said, will not adopt any general conclusions, for these would be nothing but a paraphrase of the congress resolution. The highest LCY forum is expected to adopt operative work tasks whose realization will demand a full involvement by each party member. In the discussion yesterday, many suggestions and proposals were made in this connection as to what are to be the priority tasks, as it was said. They are, above all, the foreign liquidity of the country, raising the productivity of labor; advancement of production designated for exports....

These tasks are not new. The basic point is that the League of Communists should become able to act successfully in such a complicated socioeconomic situation. We must see, it was said, why the positions unanimously adopted are not carried out, why in the party ranks there is still much opportunism, a policy of not offending anybody, inactivity and similar occurrences. It was a general assessment that the League of Communists activities do not suit either the seriousness of the moment or the League's historical responsibility for the development and prospects of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations. How to mobilize the League of Communists members and all other working people in implementing the policy of economic stabilization -- this is the question to which the forthcoming session of the LCY Central Committee must provide an answer.

KONCAR RESIGNS, 'SHARP CRITICISM' EXPRESSED

AU222138 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The City Committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade this evening accepted Rade Koncar's resignation from his functions as a member of the City Committee and the Presidium of the City Committee. Rade Koncar submitted his resignation after his speech at the 12th LCY Congress.

In the course of a discussion, in which Koncar took party, members of the City Committee subjected his views to sharp criticism, particularky those which relate to his actual nonacceptance of Republican and Provincial Leagues of Communists. They stressed that his behavior and his insistence on resigning contributes to an atmosphere of personal vanguardism [avantgardizam] and leaderism [liderstvo].

THESIS OF LCY 'EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS' REJECTED

AU221320 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Sep 82 p 1

["Directly" column commentary by Seada Hodzic: "Arguments Instead of Surmises"]

[Text] The basic messages and views of the 12th LCY Congress have aroused great attention not only among members of the League of Communists but also among the broad public. As a matter of fact, it was possible to expect that is precisely what would happen, that is, that everything discussed at the congress and discussed well would find a great response. For, let us recall that the 12th congress was not special just because of the circumstances under which it was held (period without Tito and a very difficult economic situation in the country) but also because of the emphatically critical approach that permeated the statements of a majority of delegates and participants of the highest meeting of Yugoslav communists. After all, addressing the eighth class of students of the Kumrivec Political School recently, Mitja Ribicic, presidentof the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also said that that was our most critical congress in the postwar period. And finally, a majority of foreign reporters at the congress were also impressed by criticisms and the open discussion.

The reaction that the congress has evoked and continues to evoke among our public is an exceptionally important factor which, especially in the present difficult social situation, assumes a powerful mobilizing character and gives a strong impetus to the activity of all progressive forces in more quickly overcoming the great difficulties. However, the views are also heard in connection with the congress and about the congress itself which have an essentially different tone. Briefly, the advocates of a "different" approach have appeared recently with a thesis which claims that the 12th congress was in fact inconclusive and incomplete and that it concluded ("was interrupted") at the point at which it should have started.

To tell the truth, these theses are more or less skillfully camouflaged and wrapped in various wrappers but they are nevertheless very recignizable for anyone who wants to recognize or support them. It is some quotations from the individual statements made during the congress discussions that are more frequently used to camouflage these theses and at times these quotations are so crudely taken out of context that even those who made them -- who knows in what context -- can no longer recognize them.

The statement by Rade Koncar at the concluding plenary session of the congress is especially frequently used for these purposes (and naturally not only for them). That delegate submitted, on behalf of the New Belgrade organization of the League of Communists, an amendment in which he proposed a different form of organization of communists in the composite work organizations. As is known, the amendment failed to win support. But, even though the amendment was not adopted, Koncar's statement has had its reaction.

The reason why this statement is being pulled out and used also for the purposes with which, we are convinced, has nothing in common. [Sentence as published] Some people use it not to continue discussions about the orgainzation of the League of Communists in the associated labor which the congress had already formulated in the statute (but did not restrict the discussion on this very important issue) but to invalidate the congress accords and to simultaneously appeal for an extraordinary congress.

To tell the truth, the individuals making these appeals have been helped by the corridor stories that began to spread immediately after the first session of the Central Committee which, contrary to many expectatiins, was not a mere session of routine election of the LCY organs but also called attention to some serious shortcomings in the leadership of the League of Communists. In recent days in Kumrivec, Comrade Ribicic himself made the appraisal that it has become apparent that "in the recent period, many noncommunist and unprincipled things have accumulated in the leadership of the League of Communists," which was the reason why the Central Committee Presidium has spent a month concerning itself with these problems.

The fact that these questions were discussed in closed sessions inspired the corridor stories, fired the shady prophetic ambitions and fed the imagination of those who, with their already prepared theses about the "urgent need for an extraordinary congress," only waited for "confirmation."

On this occasion, we will not concern ourselves in any thorough manner with the intentions of these "analysts" and we are also not convinced that they would want to hear any arguments against their chatter. However, we believe that they must be reminded of one thing because they either do not know or only pretend not to know what an extraordinary congress is and what can be expected from such a meeting. Therefore -- without disregarding for a single moment our economic situation and, accordingly, the need and even the urgency to engage everyone and primarily the League of Communists in stabilizing our socioeconomic trends -- there is one "dilemma" that must be removed. An extraordinary congress is not "a festival of theater actors, achievements" which should correct the injustice inflicted upon those whom some kind of jury bypassed in distributing recognitions. After all, what should be expected from an extraordinary congress? Would that be a radical turn in the ideological and political orientation? Under our conditions, this could only mean a return to those concepts which we abandoned, at a high price, a long time ago in order to win the right to our own road.

Do these advocates of an extraordinary congress know that this, our road and orientation, Tito's road and orientation, won undivided support at the 12th congress and that every honest citizen of this country is ready to defend this road at any time and with all means.

It is in the name of this road and clear orientation that the congress decisions have begun to flow into concrete actions which will point out the ways out of the difficulties and open up the prospects for the society and every individual working man. In this connection, the greatest responsibility must be borne by the leadership of the League of Communists which, as Ribicic also has said, is determined not to allow the germs of disunity to spread under the appearance of necessary and useful differences in views, a spreading which would undoubtedly have far-reaching negative consequences.

PLANINC VISITS KOSOVO, CONFERS WITH PULJA, HASANI

LD230004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Pristina, 22 Sep (TANJUG) -- On a 1-day visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, had a meeting with Imer Pulua, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and the highest-ranking leaders of the province, Kolj Siroka, Sinan Hasani and Ilija Vakic. Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Serbian Socialist Republic; Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and Dr Petar Valjovic, general secretary of the Federal Executive Council, also took part in the conversation.

As reported by the Provincial Committee for Information, there was an exchange of information and views on the activities of the Federal Executive Council and the Executive Councils of the Serbian Socialist Republic and of Kosovo in preparing a policy to implement Yugoslavia's social plan for 1983, as well as on problems arising in relation to this.

On this occasion there was also discussion about meeting the social (?plan) of Kosovo for the current plan period, with particular reference to topical economic problems and to achieve the policy on the most rapid development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. In this connection difficulties in current economic activity were described and emphasis was placed on the measures being taken in this sphere, above all in the direction of an increase in industrial production and exports, in particular to convertible currency areas.

Emphasis was also placed on the problem of the most rapid possible completion and implementation of investments in porgress in the spheres of the power industry, nonferrous metal industry and others.

In connection with topical problems and difficulties in the province's economy and the realization of the aims andtasks arising out of the social plan, the LCY political platform on Kosovo, the tasks in the resolution of the 12th LCY Congress, and other documents, emphasis was placed on the question of carrying out agreed measures aimed at achieving more rapid development for Kosovo, with particular reference to the process of linking associated labor in the province and associated labor in the whole country on the basis of the pooling of labor and resources both as part of the resources of the Federal Fund [words indistinct] and resources from outside the fund, as well as the realization of other [word indistinct] measures [word indistinct] set out in the Yugoslav social plan, the agreement on the basis of the plan aimed at stimulating the insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the special agreement between the republics and provinces on achieving more rapid development for Kosovo.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES DISCUSS KOSOVO

AU221808 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] A joint session of the Federal Chamber Committees for Internal Policy and for Sociopolitical Relations has examined the report of the Federal Executive Council on the causes of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. This will be discussed at a session of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly which is to be held on 29 September. Momcilo Boskovic provides more details:

The delegates all agree without reservations that the problem of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is not only a problem of the Republic of Serbia and the province of Kosovo but of all Yugoslavia. The events that (?occurred) there and some unpleasant occurrences which happen from time to time are, in the estimate of the two committees, a blow against our togetherness, the sociopolitical system and the (?achievements) of the revolution. Therefore it is understandable that these things will be discussed at the highest level, in the SFRY Assembly.

The assembly must publicly declare itself on all these things, Zvonko Spoljar, a delegate of Croatia, stressed. The information media have not created the Kosovo problem, but only explained what led to the counterrevoltuion and how the situation is being overcome, [name indistinct], a delegate of Croatia, said. He advocated that the SFRY Assembly should discuss the problem of Kosovo, and emigration in particular, at least once a year, for it is a long term problem.

The Federal Executive Council report does not mention that pressure to emigrate is not exerted on Serbs and Montenegrins alone, but also on the Muslim population speaking Macedonian or Serbo-Croatian, (?Boro Petkovski) stressed. According to him, the approaches to the causes of the Kosovo events remain different. (?one of the causes was) that the roots of irredentism were not cut in good time in the vital points, and therefore it was possible, thanks to the opportunist behavior of the responsible people in the province, for irredentism to be manifested in its sharpest form.

Boro Petkovski sees a way out of this situation through greater reliance on the Kosovo workers class as a nucleus for further social actions.

It is good that the SFRY Assembly put this big problem of emigration on its agenda, Drasko Jurisic said, for the pressure to emigrate continues and in some places is even more pronounced. There would be no such thing [words indistinct]. Nobody wants to move from one apartment to another if he is left in peace, let alone to abandon his home, Svetislav Jaksic stressed. In some villages you cannot find a single (?Serb or Montenegrin) household. They exchange apartments under unfavorable conditions. It is obvious, Jaksic (?said), that relations have been disturbed and more should be done to overcome this situation. This is a condition for stabilization in the province. In the opinion of (Zarije Martinovic), it is not a case of voluntary emigration, as some people are inclined to assert. It is forced because of (?insecurity).

Ela Ulrih-atena believes that more should be done to reaffirm self-management in Kosovo. (?Juridical organs) have failed there. The rule of law must be established. [Name indistinct] a delegate of Kosovo, said that one should cherish no illusions that the situation will be swiftly overcome and that there will be (?no more problems). The Albanian cadres who wage the battle against the irredentists and nationalists should be extended full assistance. He also stated that the writing of hostile slogans has been more and more rare recently and that the schools began normal work. There have been cases of Serb and Montenegrin families (?returning to) Kosovo, which is encouraging.

New Report of Excesses

AU2111638 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Sep 82 p 6

[T. Milic report]

[Summary] "The Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Pec yesterday discussed the economic and political security situation in the commune. It was assessed that the economic situation was very serious, primarily because of a shortage of raw and production materials, but that there were also many subjective shortcomings. The situation is particularly aggravated by the losses and debts of work organizations.

"As regards the political security situation, it is gradually improving. The scope for enemy activities has been narrowed down, but the enemy nevertheless is constantly making himself heard and is adjusting his tactics and activities to the action conducted by the socialist forces." Slogans have been written in the past month in seven or eight places, but no enemy activities have been felt in 65 villages.

Hostile slogans appeared recently in Turjak, Čelopek and Vitomirica, saying "Kosovo Republic," "Death to the Serbian Clique," "Long Live the Albanians," "Death to the Traitors," "Who Is Not With Us Is a Traitor to the Albanian People," and the like. A man was beaten up on 9 August in the village of Krusevac, incidents occurred at a village soccer game, and slogans were written in two Pec coffee shops and in the drying plant of the Pec sugar mill.

"The Communal Committee at its session sharply criticized the passivity of some basic organizations of the League of Communists in the places where hostile activities are felt." Passivity is also felt in some schools. "The position was therefore adopted that a deeper ideopolitical differentiation should be started, and if there are no results, the relevant League of Communists organizations should be disbanded." Lists have been compiled of people who have emigrated or have applied for emigration, or people who have exerted pressure to make others emigrate, and of over 100 citizens convicted of hostile activities in the past year.

Emigration has not been intensive lately, but what causes concern is the resignation of four directors of Pec work organizations who intend to emigrate. Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins will be examined in depth at a coming session of the Communal Committee.

WHEAT HARVEST SHORTCOMINGS IN KOSOVO DISCUSSED

AU220729 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Sep 82 p 8

[T. Milic report]

[Summary] "Pristina, 13 Sep -- The Presidium of the Kosovo Chamber of Economy today searched for the causes of shortcomings in wheat production and purchases, and it adopted an action program for the production of wheat and industrial rops in the coming year."

Just over 216,000 tons of wheat were produced in Kosovo this year, which is 19,500 tons below the plan. The hectare yields were on the average 300 kg below the plan. "In these circumstances it is obvious that the plan to purchase 75,000 tons could not be realized." The harvest was exceptionally slow and extended over 52 days, for which rain and poor organization are to be blamed. Only 683 combine harvesters were available, and it was only in the second half of August that 150 combine harvesters came to help from Serbia.

The action plan calls for wheat to be sown on 15,500 hectares more than this year, and for a 33-percent greater production of wheat. Corn will be sown on about 100,000 hectares.

DEFENSE SECRETARY SPEAKS ON ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD221832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG) -- The 2-day consultative meeting on the training of our armed forces and other citizens for all-people's defense and social self-protection ended in Belgrade today. Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, spoke at today's discussion. He stressed the fine results obtained in the training of our armed forces and of our entire society for all-people's defense and social self-protection. Admiral Mamula also pointed out the importance and the problems of the further improvement [words indistinct] as regards training our society for all-people's defense. He emphasized the necessity to train all structures of our society for all-people's defense and social self-protection and at the same time provided the guidelines for the further advancement of work in this field. Admiral Mamula also pointed out the importance of the training of young people and reserve officers.

The federal secretary of national defense spoke of the need to further socialize the training and especially of incorporating reserve and retired officers in the training organized in socio-political communities, including local communities.

In the discussion during the consultative meeting reference was made to the great experience and the numerous problems in the further promotion of education and defense training in our society, especially in our armed forces.

CROATIAN CHURCH REMOVES CONTROVERSIAL IMAGES

LD221918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Slavonska Pozega, 22 Sep (TANJUG) -- The experts of the Regional Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Monuments in Osijek today completed operations to remove the image of former Archbishop of Zagreb Alojzije Stepinac and the image of Uivan Merz from the mosaic in St Michael's Church in the village of Strazeman near Slovonska Pozega.

As we have reported on several occasions, these images were in the church mosaic in Strazeman and were unveiled on 6 September last year when the rebuilt church was consecrated.

The removal of the images of Stepinac and Merz completes the broad action of sociopolitical organizations of the Pozega municipality to resolve the religious provocation in Strazeman whose organizers have been punished.

ACCORD SIGNED ON OIL PROSPECTING IN SERBIA

AU220734 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Sep 82 p 12

["A.C.K." report]

[Summary] "Belgrade, 15 Sep -- A self-managing agreement on oil and gas prospecting on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Serbia outside the socialist autonomous provinces was signed in the Chamber of Economy of Serbia today. The agreement covers the period from 1982 to 1985 and was signed by representatives of the business community for oil, gas and geothermal energy prospecting and exploitation of Belgrade and of the Naftagas work organization of Novi Sad."

Prospecting will be conducted in stages. Geological and geophysical data are being studied in the Danube and Morava regions, and the study will conclude at the end of March 1983. The sinking of 11 boreholes will follow. The parties to the contract will provide the financing and share in any income on an equal basis. Geological and geophysical work will be carried out by Naftagas, Geosonda and some other work organizations. The project will require 730 million dinars.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS -- Belgrade, Sept 22 (TANJUG) -- Thanks to good and somewhere even record yields of agricultural crops, this year food production will significantly contribute to economic stabilization in Yugoslavia. But marketable surpluses of farm produce should be previously collected and bought up and all conditions for sowing of winter crops in time, and well, prepared. During the past agricultural season between 10.1 and 10.4 million tons of maize and about 5.5 million tons of wheat were produced in Yugoslav fields. Under conditions of a complex and difficult economic situation the battle for food is taken in Yugoslavia as a socio-economic and political task of first-rate importance. At a session of the Presidency of the Federal Conference of Yugoslavia's largest socio-political organization, the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance, held in Belgrade on Wednesday, it was stated that autumn works should be carried out on about six million hectares, and wheat production stabilized at six million tons, which is by one-quarter over an average harvest in Yugoslavia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1806 GMT 22 Sep 82 LD]